

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

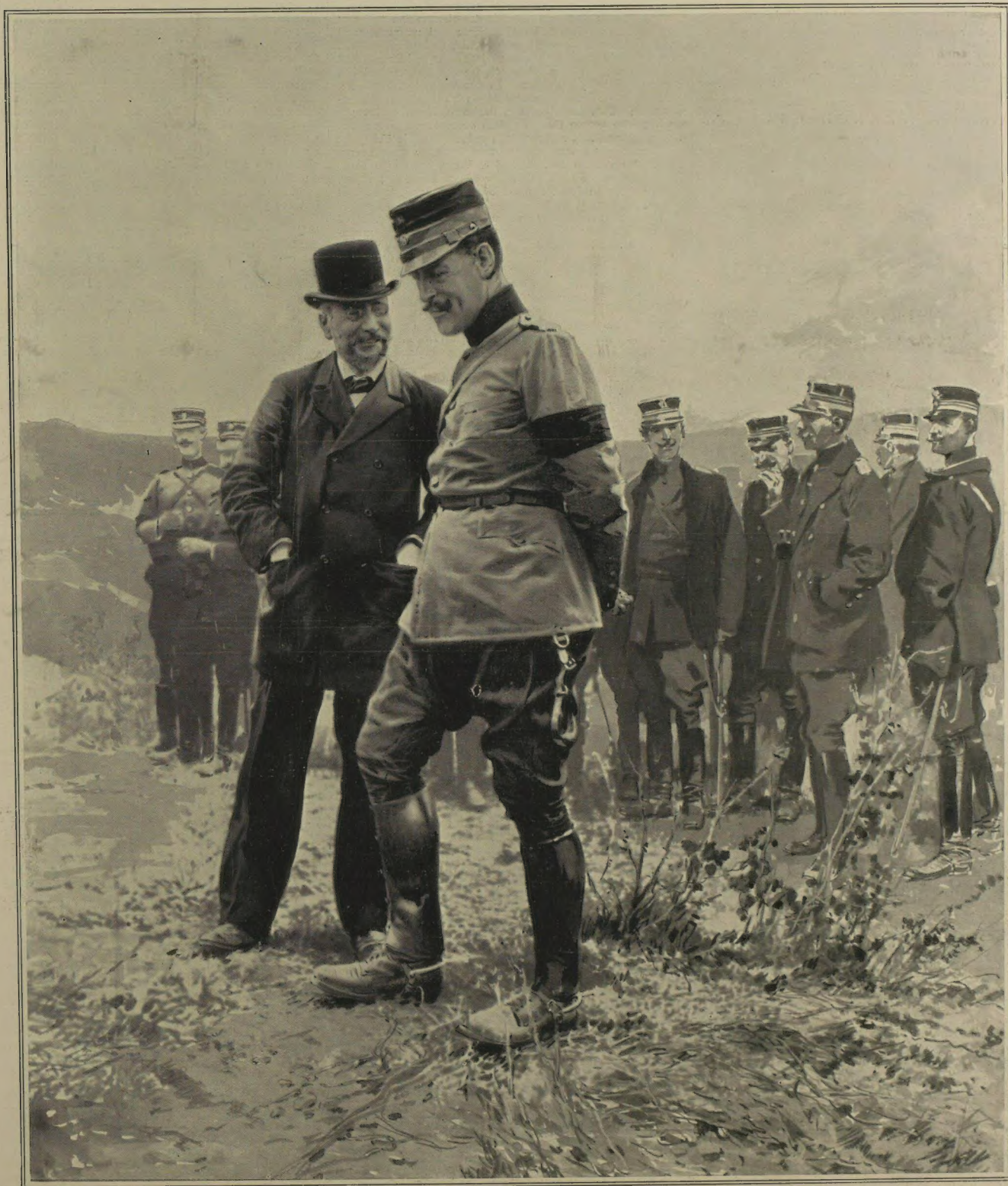
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3858. — VOL. CXLII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913.

With Eight Pages in Photogravure: | SIXPENCE.  
and Adrianople Supplement.

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THE SOLDIER-SOVEREIGN OF GREECE AND THE STRONGEST OF GREEK MINISTERS: KING CONSTANTINE OF THE HELLENES  
TALKING TO M. VENEZELOS, PREMIER AND MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE.

The new King of the Hellenes has come to the throne with the full strength of victory, and is immensely popular. Affairs were not always so; for the King—then, of course, the Crown Prince—was unfairly blamed for the misfortunes of the Graeco-Turkish War. Then came the famous Military League movement, which caused the withdrawal of the Crown Prince from the country. The military reformers failed

to inaugurate a stable Government, and, as a sequel, came a revulsion of feeling in favour of the "Successor," who, after the arrival of M. Venezelos in Athens, found his position in the Army definitely established. Now no one could be more in favour with his people. M. Venezelos, to whom, as we have hinted, the present King owes much, did great service also for the dead King.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY P. HUTIN, PARIS.



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tions of any kind which may be submitted to him direct.

## FISH LIFE AND THE CAMERA:

DR. FRANCIS WARD'S EXPERIMENTS.

(See Illustrations on other Pages.)

TWO years ago, when Dr. Ward published his fascinating  
volume, "Marvels of Fish Life," it was generally  
understood that the boundaries of scientific observation  
had been considerably extended, though the work was  
regarded as something in the nature of a hobby and  
perhaps not capable of a wide appeal. Since then the  
accomplishment of the camera in the observation-chamber  
has developed to a remarkable extent, and many students  
of ichthyology are taking advantage of Dr. Ward's pioneer  
work. It is possible to-day to take instantaneous photo-  
graphs of fish under several feet of water, to use the cine-  
matograph, and to study the movements of fish-eating  
birds and mammals and the appearance of artificial flies  
as seen by the fish themselves. Dr. Ward has two  
observation-chambers in his own grounds, and was kind  
enough to receive a representative of *The Illustrated  
London News* and give him a general idea of the scope  
and development of his undertaking.

Dr. Ward's first point is that, for observation to be of  
any scientific value, fish-eating birds and mammals and  
the fish themselves must be watched and photographed  
moving freely in their natural environment and illuminated  
as in nature. The pond which he has constructed has  
concrete sides and bottom. In one wall of the pond a  
sheet of plate-glass communicates with the observation-  
chamber. This chamber is in darkness, but the water is  
open to the sky so that the glass becomes a mirror; the  
fish sees itself and surroundings reflected, while the quiet  
watcher, looking from darkness to light, can see every-  
thing and remain invisible. Dr. Ward uses also some  
large glass tanks with natural weeds and running water,  
lighted from in front instead of above, for purposes of  
special photography.

Upon the artificial fly as seen by the salmon, Dr. Ward  
has much to say that is new to anglers. Glitter, move-  
ment, size, and colour are, in his opinion, the factors in  
order of their power to attract the salmon. The diagram  
on page 407 of this issue explains his view of subaqueous  
optics as it affects the fisherman and his quarry. But  
the point of special interest is Dr. Ward's belief, founded  
upon careful experiment, that fish see as we see, and  
that the phenomena arresting the attention of the watcher  
in the observation-chamber attract equally the fish beyond  
the glass. He has photographs to show that a fish reflects  
so exactly the colour and shade of its surroundings that  
to the observer looking into a pond from below the surface  
its form is indistinguishable. But if a fish turns on its  
side its body catches the light from above, and if a bigger  
fish is on the bottom waiting for a meal, it will be at once  
attracted. The smaller fish may become inconspicuous  
again, but once he has shown himself, the human eye and  
the eye of the pursuing fish are equally able to locate him.  
All fish are mirrors in the water, and Dr. Ward points out  
that those living among rocks and weeds have the reflecting  
surface of their bodies chequered by definite markings.  
Now, the body of the fish, by reflecting the surrounding  
colour, robs the outline of definition, the markings har-  
monise with their surroundings, and the motionless fish  
remains unseen.

The methods by which the common brown trout con-  
trives to be inconspicuous are thus explained by Dr. Ward.  
He says that when the trout rests on the bottom of the  
stream in dark water, all the colour-cells in his skin are  
relaxed, and this, together with the reflection of the dark  
tones round him, keeps the fish unseen. When he rises and  
swims, the colour-cells in his skin contract, but in dark  
surroundings, the *iridocytes* (the light-reflecting bodies in  
the skin) are exposed, and the trout becomes a mirror.  
Thus when he rests the relaxed colour-cells conceal him;  
and when he swims he is rendered inconspicuous by  
reflection. Dr. Ward's fine photographs emphasise the  
truth of his theories.

The need for a measure of self-protection among fish  
is best gauged when Dr. Ward states that in his view a  
heronry of fifty nests calls for 500 lb. of fish per diem,  
and that during the nesting season the birds in such a  
heronry would require forty-five tons of food. The heron  
is the worst offender, but a healthy cormorant will eat more  
than its own weight of food in a day, and the lesser black-  
backed gull is, for its size, hardly less destructive.

In connection with fishing birds, Dr. Ward's observa-  
tions are most interesting. He says that the cormorant,  
for all its black plumage, becomes a mirror as soon as it is  
under the water, largely on account of the countless air-  
bubbles engaged among the loose feathers. Above green  
weeds it becomes green, above brown rocks it becomes  
brown. As it turns it emits flashes of silvery light, and  
these, as he has proved, are an irresistible attraction to fish.  
The lesser black-headed gull is, in Dr. Ward's opinion,  
an even better mirror than the cormorant, and the ordinary  
drab water-hen becomes under water "a flash of living  
light." The wading heron is invisible until the fish is right  
under him, and can then see the head and neck of the bird  
on the edge of the circle of light; but by that time the extent  
of the observation is immaterial. The otter in pursuit of  
fish scares them so that they hide, and then hunts them out  
systematically.

Dr. Ward has not limited his observations. In addition  
to devising a special photographic apparatus for recording  
the action of fish under different conditions, he can show  
photographs that reveal fish in their emotional phases, of  
which only a few years ago we knew nothing. Fear, anger,  
expectation, disappointment, excitement, doubt, contem-  
plation—he has photographs revealing all these moods,  
together with a collection of studies of sticklebacks in  
nesting-time that took three years to obtain. So closely  
has he associated himself with his subjects that he can tell  
of fish that he has tamed, though he says that fish are as  
variable as humans, and will sometimes sulk and remain  
intractable in spite of endless coaxing.

In short, a conversation with Dr. Ward affords so much  
interesting material that a whole issue of this paper would  
fail to exhaust the subject. Doubtless, photography below  
water is destined to attract men of science, nature-lovers, and  
even amateur photographers, in ever-increasing numbers.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "THE HAPPY ISLAND." AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

(See Illustration.)

ALWAYS the march of civilisation has been attended  
by its victims, has meant the suffering when not  
the destruction of the inferior tribes of men. The world  
is agreed, on the whole, that the price is worth while—for  
the victors—and that the unfit must give way to the fit.  
But there is a case that can be urged for the vanquished,  
and this is the case that Herr Melchior Lengyel attempts  
to state in a play which, as adapted by Mr. James Fagan,  
was produced last Monday at His Majesty's, as "The  
Happy Island." There we see a superstitious little com-  
munity of the South Seas, who have been quite peaceful  
and happy while left alone, being dragged into mining  
work, and threatened with tyranny and demoralisation  
because financiers count on making a fortune out of certain  
radium deposits. Derek Arden, a ne'er-do-well English-  
man with some of the gifts of a poet, agrees, for the sum  
of £30,000, to win influence over the inhabitants, and use  
that influence to forward the schemes of Andrew Remming-  
ton, a hard-headed man of business. The natives are to  
be cozened into consenting to labour in the mine. Arden,  
thanks to his personal magnetism, accomplishes his  
task easily enough, but in the very moment of success  
repents of his trickery. These harmless, picturesque folk  
have made him their prophet and their god, and by  
doing so have aroused in him the protective instinct.  
He abandons his bargain with Remington, defies him  
and the forces of law and order he has behind him,  
and stirs up the people into refusing to slave that  
white men may be rich. So bluejackets turn their rifles  
on this rebel against civilisation. The play, it will be  
seen, has an idea peculiarly apt in these days of Imperialism,  
but the question remains whether its fable fairly illustrates  
the battle of superior and inferior races. After all, Arden  
is the sinner here, and he is not a typical white man, but  
the fantastic creation of a poet. The white man may make  
his coloured brother his slave, but his methods are those  
of superior force, not of sham magic and cheating. Frankly,  
one does not believe in Arden, and therefore, one cannot  
believe in the play. Nor can one think an English war-ship  
would place itself quite so readily at the service of Mammon  
as the adapter suggests. In Arden Sir Herbert Tree has a  
picturesque rôle, and for the island scene he provides one  
of the most beautiful settings ever shown on his stage.  
Mr. McKinnel, too, as the financier, offers us one of his  
studies in grim masterfulness; and Miss Phyllis Neilson-  
Terry puts a good deal of *abandon* into the various love-  
scenes of the story. But it is to be feared that their efforts  
and those of their manager are labour lost.

### "THE GREATEST WISH." AT THE GARRICK.

For sheer whole-heartedness in sentimentality it would be  
hard to beat Mr. Temple Thurston's dramatised novel,  
"The Greatest Wish," and he has got the most ingenuous  
of plots to match the idyllic innocence of his priest-hero  
and foundling-heroine. The priest one day discovered a  
baby in his chapel, and made no scruples about adopting it  
and no inquiries about its origin. The girl-child grew up  
and fell in love with a sailor, who was suddenly called to sea,  
so that he seemed to have deserted his sweetheart. But  
this maligned prodigal returned home just in time to rescue  
his sad lady-love from nun's vows and veil, Father O'Leary  
acting as kindly go-between. The sentiment of the play,  
perhaps, is not sickly, but it is, oh! so saccharine, and its  
*dramatis personæ* are so incredibly amiable—not to say  
angelic. The priest is drawn on sufficiently humorous  
lines and given sufficiently quaint speeches to prove an  
agreeable acquaintance; and Mr. Bouchier, now quite  
used to ecclesiastical rôles, acts with refreshing geniality  
and breadth of touch. A companion performance of  
equal merit comes from Miss Henrietta Watson as Father  
O'Leary's masterful housekeeper; while Mr. Farren Soutar  
makes a very gallant sailor. In the part of the heroine—a  
very colourless part—Miss Isabel Jeans shows some promise.

### MR. FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL SEASON.

Drury Lane has seen many actors' farewell seasons, but  
rarely can the leading figure have worn such an air of  
modesty as the player who is now on that historic stage  
bidding his public good-bye in what, for a man in his pro-  
fession, may be called the prime of his life. It has always  
been Johnston Forbes-Robertson's misfortune (or recom-  
mendation) that he has thought too little of himself, and  
been troubled too little with personal ambition. He had  
to be almost hounded into management, and success came  
to him, as it were, by accident. Like the Kendals, like  
Mr. Willard, he found a fortune in the States; he would  
have been a poor man still, though a highly esteemed  
artist, but for America's dollars. Amongst us *probitas  
laudatur, et alget*. In his customarily self-effacing manner,  
Mr. Forbes-Robertson spoke of "our efforts" in acknow-  
ledging thanks for the enthusiasm with which he was re-  
ceived on the opening night of this his final season; but,  
since it was in "Hamlet" that he was appearing, it hardly  
needs to be said that the occasion was entirely his personal  
triumph. The whole English-speaking world has lavished  
and exhausted its superlatives on Forbes-Robertson's  
Hamlet. Never in our time has there been so courteous,  
so gracious, so princely a Hamlet.

### "THE WOMAN IN THE CASE." AT THE STRAND.

Just for a brief run Mr. Louis Meyer has revived, at the  
Strand, that popular drama which came to us from the  
States, "The Woman in the Case," and he has been  
fortunate enough to secure Miss Violet Vanbrugh's services  
in her original rôle. The great scene of the play, of course,  
is that in which the wife of the hero who has been falsely  
accused of murder pretends to drink with her husband's  
mistress, and gradually wrests from her information  
which establishes his innocence. The acting of Miss  
Vanbrugh as the raffish light-o'-love has lost none of its  
picturesqueness and force, and is of itself enough to justify  
the revival. Mr. Herbert Sleath and Miss Nora Lancaster,  
who play respectively the parts of husband and wife, give  
the leading actress excellent support.



# A GREAT SOLDIER AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HISTED.



THE LEADER WHO SAID, "IF YOU WISH TO GET ON, YOU MUST TRY TO GET KILLED":

THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY.

Garnet Joseph, first Viscount Wolseley, P.C., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., O.M., D.C.L., LL.D., died at Mentone, on March 25, after a short illness. His Lordship was in his eightieth year, was the senior Field-Marshal in the British Army, and, it seems superfluous to say here, had a military career of very exceptional distinction. Addressing cadets on one occasion, he said: "If you wish to get on, you must try to get killed," and, as a young officer especially, he certainly followed this idea. He entered the Army in 1852, and his active service included the Burmese War, 1852-53, in which he was wounded; the Crimea, 1854-56, during which he was

severely wounded; the Indian Mutiny, 1857-59; the Chinese War, 1860; the Red River Expedition, 1870; the Ashanti Expedition, 1873-74; the Egyptian Campaign, 1882; and the Gordon Relief Expedition, 1884-5. In 1879 he was Governor of Natal. He was Adjutant-General of the Army from 1882 to 1884 and from 1885 to 1890; Commander of the Forces in Ireland from 1890 to 1895; and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army from 1895 to 1900. He was created Field-Marshal in 1894, a Baron in 1882, and Viscount in 1885. In 1902 he received the Order of Merit.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

NO situation is more difficult to deal with than that in which a figure of speech becomes a fact. I mean that when we have been using a phrase truly, but in its general and metaphorical sense, we are rather embarrassed than otherwise if we find that it is true even in its strict and literal sense. There does not seem to be anything more to say. Suppose you heard a family remark casually, "It's madness in Papa to go to Norway!" And suppose the next instant Papa sprang into the room through a smashed window, with straws in his hair and a carving-knife, and howled aloud: "Ubbubboo! I'm going to Norway!" The incident would be disconcerting. It would not be easy to pursue the subject. Or suppose we said to some stately silver-haired lady who was annoyed: "I think it childish of you to take offence so easily." And suppose she sat down suddenly on the floor and began to scream for her doll and her skipping-rope. We should be at a loss. Words suited to the situation would not easily suggest themselves. Or, if a wife said to her husband, apropos of a luxurious friend to whom he gave expensive dinners: "He's simply robbing you": her remarks would be cut short, rather than further encouraged, by the sight of the friend climbing out of the window with the silver teapot under his arm. The wife would have the extremely unpleasant sensation of having said the worst thing she could, and having nothing more to say. Cases, of course, could be multiplied infinitely; as the case of one who, entering a lodging-house, should say "Rats!" in disparagement of its praises, and find himself instantly surrounded by those animals; or one who should remark, "Uncle Joseph has lost his head over this," and should then find him decapitated in the garden.

Now even these wholly grotesque instances are not far off the truth about the situation of our nation and society just now. A great part of our difficulty in remedying very real abuses is that the criticisms which we make seriously and urgently are often the same criticisms which our fathers made more lightly and almost as avowed exaggeration. Our statements are taken in the old metaphorical sense, when we mean them in the new and actual sense. An almost precise parallel to Papa and the carving-knife, for instance, can be found in the case of certain modern campaigns or stampedes with which I have often dealt in this place—extravagances of Eugenics, of Feminism, of the ridiculous paper which is a nightmare of old women and chocolates.

In the last generation, as in previous generations, it was natural for those who thought some public characters morbid or unbalanced to use the

word "mad" about them; without meaning for a moment, of course, that their wills could be disputed or their persons restrained. Such symbolic exaggeration is always natural as an explosion and sometimes useful as a warning. And I certainly think that the extreme seriousness of the later Victorian spirit, in which these movements had their first beginnings, did become in some people, even some admirable people, a thing tortured and unnatural, and even, in the ordinary sense, not wholly sane.

I think there was, for instance, a good deal of this dangerous disproportion in a mind that had

the gentleman with the teapot under his arm. Thackeray and all the typical Victorians hinted humorously in a hundred places that what we called our aristocracy was often only a gilded plutocracy; the De Mogyns was only Muggins. Tennyson, a typical Victorian, certainly disparaged Norman blood in comparison with simple faith. But there were not wanting other Victorians ready to point out to him that it required a great deal of simple faith to believe in the Norman blood. Dickens, Thackeray, and many others had realised that a man like Muggins got a title and estate not so much in order to propagate a long line of heirs, but rather to propagate a long line of ancestors.

But though this was all true, it was all lightly and even loosely true; it was all comedy. The Victorians did not doubt that there was a solid historic aristocracy that could resist such parodies of itself. When they said that wealth could create nobility they were uttering a suggestive, sarcastic truth. But when we say that wealth, and wealth alone, creates nobility, we are uttering the literal truth. We are uttering it as much as when we say that the Post-Office alone issues postage stamps. Look, for example, at the House of Lords and all the talk in both Parties about its "reform." Both Parties seem to agree that the hereditary element must be checked; no one proposes that the power of purchase should be checked. No one proposes that the Party funds should be audited or that the persons chosen for ennoblement should be put up for any popular criticism. The official journalists are quite content to deprecate the hereditary principle. Now, I, as a Radical, should attack the hereditary principle if it

were the dominant thing—which is a great deal more than they would. But it is not the dominant thing; the dominant thing is that the House of Lords is rapidly becoming the only legislative assembly in the world the key to which is purchase.

Now, hereditary right is not only a manlier thing than purchase, but a much more democratic thing. It rests upon something common to all men, a feeling about fathers and sons. Purchase rests upon the thing that is least common to all men, wealth. A pure plutocracy is being built before our very eyes by all our leaders—Liberal and Conservative. But we are hampered in bringing this horrible thing home by the fact that our fathers jested about it when the process had only begun. What was sport to them will probably be death to us.



By Courtesy of "The Weekly Press," Christchurch, N.Z.

PHOTOGRAPHED ON THEIR RETURN TO NEW ZEALAND: MEMBERS OF THE SEARCH-PARTY THAT FOUND THE BODIES OF CAPTAIN SCOTT AND HIS COMRADES AFTER THE SOUTH POLE DISASTER.

Captain Scott's vessel, the "Terra Nova," arrived at Lyttelton, New Zealand, with the survivors of the expedition on February 12. Our photograph, which was taken on their arrival, shows members of the search-party that discovered the bodies of Captain Scott and those of his companions who died with him, Dr. E. A. Wilson and Lieutenant H. R. Bowers, in the tent where they had died. The bodies were found on November 10, 1912. The search-party, which left Cape Evans on October 30, was organised by Surgeon Atkinson. He took the dog teams, with Mr. Cherry Garrard, and the dog-driver Demetrie. The other division, under Mr. Wright, included Mr. Nelson, Mr. Gran, Chief Stoker Lashley, Petty Officers Crean, Williamson, and Keohane, and Steward Hooper. Chief Stoker Lashley and Petty Officer Crean (standing furthest to the right) on one occasion saved the life of Commander Evans.

much of the heroic—that of the late W. T. Stead. But though we said things even stronger about his mental state, we should still be saying them metaphorically. In the solid, every-day sense of words, the man was a clear-headed, capable, self-respecting man of the world. But of some (not, of course, all, or perhaps most) of the present leaders of causes which he favoured, I should be strongly inclined to say that they really *are* mad; or, at least, that their hysteria is a malady and not a metaphor. When it comes to writing sentences that leave off in the middle, sentences that have no verb at all, sentences of which the writer is, at the end, not vague about but totally ignorant of what was said at the beginning—I think we have come out of the country of figures of speech.

Or take the instance of the power of wealth to attract or exhaust the human spirit—symbolised by



## SOUTH PACIFIC SCENES ON THE LONDON STAGE: "THE HAPPY ISLAND."

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



THE "WASTER'S" PROOF THAT HE IS A DEITY GREATER THAN THE NATIVES' MOST VENERATED IMAGE: THE FALLING OF THE IDOL  
BLOWN UP BY A DYNAMITE CARTRIDGE SET IN PLACE SECRETLY BY DEREK ARDEN.

"The Happy Island," Mr. James Bernard Fagan's English version of the Hungarian work by Mr. Melchior Lengyel, was produced at His Majesty's Theatre the other day. The presentation aroused great interest, partly because the scene of the play is a South Pacific Isle. With particular regard to our illustration, it may be said that Derek

Arden (the popular "waster," played by Sir Herbert Tree) contrives to get himself accepted by the natives as a god, chiefly by blowing up their most venerated image with a dynamite cartridge he has contrived to set secretly beneath it, and so showing his power to be greater than that of the idol.



# THE GREAT EASTERTIDE STORM: DAMAGE DONE BY SEVENTY-MILES-AN-HOUR WIND AND VIOLENT WAVES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRESS, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, TOPICAL.

G.P.U., RECORD PRESS, NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS CO., AND L.E.A.



1. CONCRETE TURN UP AND CRASHED BY THE WAVES; THE DAMAGED SOUTHEAST ESPANADE.
2. CRUMPLED UP BY THE GALE; BUNGALOWS BLOWN DOWN BETWEEN LANGING AND SHOREHAM.
3. SUGGESTING A HOUSE 'SHATTERED' BY SNAIL-FIRE; A WRECKED BUNGALOW IN BUNGLOW TOWN, NEAR WORTHING.

4. A GALE EFFECT NEAR UXBRIDGE; THE CORRUGATED IRON ROOF BLOWN FROM THE TRAM-CAR SHED.
5. PART OF THE GREAT LENGTH COMPLETELY WHICKED; THE DAMAGED WEST PARADE AT HYTHE.
6. AFTER IT HAD COME THROUGH THE ROOF; A CHIMNEY BLOWN DOWN IN MAIDA VALE.

7. DURING THE STORMY WEATHER AT BRIGHTON; HEAVY SEAS WASHING OVER THE FRONT.
8. THE CRANE FALL NEAR THE MONUMENT UNDERGROUND STATION; WRECKAGE OF THE SCAFFOLDING.
9. WITH HAZARDS AS ISLANDS; LITTLEHAMPTON GOLF LINKS FLOODED.
10. A WASTE OF WATERS ON THE LINKS; THE LITTLEHAMPTON GOLF COURSE FLOODED.

11. CLEARING UP AT HASTINGS; REMOVING FROM A ROAD THE SHINGLE CAST UP BY THE SEA.
12. OVER 700 FEET SWEEP AWAY; THE WRECKED LENGTH OF WORTHING FIER.
13. SHOWING THE PIER-HEAD STILL STANDING; THE WRECKED WORTHING FIER.
14. THE STORM-BEATEN OLD TOWN; HASTINGS; THE WRECKED SECTION OF THE PROMENADE.

The Saturday night of Holy Week was remarkable for a great gale which swept, more particularly, London and the South Coast and did enormous damage. In some quarters the wind attained a velocity of seventy miles an hour. With regard to certain of our illustrations, we give the following notes: The Southeast Esplanade was much damaged. Huge concrete boulders and slabs were torn up by the water. At Bungalow Town, between Lancing and Worthing, fifteen or so buildings disappeared and about the same number were damaged beyond repair. On the Sunday the main road between Lancing and Worthing was made impassable by accumulated shingle and wreckage. At Hythe at high tide no one could get within a hundred yards of the Parade. Lower rooms of houses were swamped, a considerable length of the West Parade was wrecked, and other damage was done. A Scotch derrick, scaffolding, a crane,

and timber used in building operations on premises adjoining the Monument Underground Railway station were blown down and fell upon the glass roof of the station. One piece of timber went through the roof on to the platform. Fortunately, no one was hurt. The older end of Hastings suffered very much; shingle was carried on to the roads, and in places was two or three inches deep; many lower rooms were flooded, and a certain amount of damage was done to the Promenade. The water got as far as the Central Marine Ground, past the Albert Memorial. Worthing suffered the loss of all its pier, save the pier-head. The falling of the pier plunged the town in darkness, for as soon as the electric-lighting cables on the pier touched the water all the electric lamps on the Parade and in the town were extinguished. There was no one on the structure at the time.





**M. LOUIS BARTHOU,**  
Who has succeeded M. Briand as  
Premier of France, and has formed a  
New Administration.

#### PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

**L**ORD WOLSELEY'S death, which took place at Mentone on March 25, deprives the British Army of one of its most distinguished veteran officers. He was the eldest son of Major Garnet Wolseley and was born on June 4, 1833. He entered the Army in 1852, and in the same year served with the 80th Foot in the Burmese War. In the Crimea, where he was severely wounded, he was with the 90th Light Infantry. His next active service was in the Indian Mutiny, and he fought at Lucknow and Alumbagh. In 1860 he served in China, and seven years later was in Canada. In 1870 he commanded the Red River Expedition. Next came his famous Ashanti campaign of 1873, for which he received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of £25,000. In 1879 Sir Garnet Wolseley, as he then was, became Governor of Natal. After the Egyptian War of 1882, in which he was Commander-in-Chief, he was raised to the Peerage, and received the thanks of Parliament again, with a grant of £30,000. In 1884-5 he led the Gordon Relief Expedition, was again thanked by Parliament, and made a Viscount. He became a Field-Marshal in 1894, and was Commander-in-Chief of the Army from 1895 to 1900.

In the course of his German tour, the Prince of Wales, travelling incognito as the Earl of Chester, visited Cologne, where he took a walk through the streets with Professor Fiedler, who accompanied him to Germany. Professor Hermann Georg Fiedler, who was born at Zittau, Saxony, in 1862, holds the chair of German Language and Literature at Oxford, where, it is hardly necessary to recall, the Prince is an undergraduate of Magdalen. Before going to Oxford the Professor held a similar post at Birmingham, first at Mason College, from 1890 to 1900, and then at the University, from 1900 to 1907. He married, in 1899, Miss Ethel Harding.

Mr. Thomas E. Wing, the new Liberal Member for the Houghton-le-Spring Division of Durham, won Grimsby from Sir George Doughty, the previous Unionist Member, in January 1910. Mr. Lloyd George then spoke for Mr. Wing on the day of the poll. In business Mr. Wing has been a commercial traveller.

M. Louis Barthou, the new French Premier, was Minister of Justice in the previous Cabinet, and held the same office in



**M. HENNION,**  
Reported to be M. Lepine's successor  
as Prefect of the French Police.



**MR. JOSEPH P. TUMULTY,**  
Secretary to the new President  
of the United States.

Emperor, and Disraeli. She was a daughter of Horatio Walpole, third Earl of Orford, and a descendant of

Horace Walpole. In 1847 she married Mr. Reginald Henry Nevill, a relative of the Marquess of Abergavenny. Her husband died in 1878. Lady Dorothy wrote a history of the Walpoles in addition to her series of reminiscences, which appeared in the following order: "Recollections," 1906; "Leaves from the Note-Books of Lady Dorothy Nevill," 1907; "More Leaves," 1908; "Under Five Reigns," 1910; and "My Own Times," published last year.

Sir Frederick Carrington probably held the record for active service in South Africa, where all his fighting was done. In all he served in over half-a-dozen campaigns, beginning with the Transkei War in 1878-9, when he commanded the Light Horse, and ending with the South African War, in which he commanded the Rhodesian Field Force. He was severely wounded in the Basuto War of 1881. During the Matabele War of 1893 he was Military Adviser to the High Commissioner. He was made K.C.M.G. in 1887 and a K.C.B. in 1897.

It was recently reported that M. Lepine, who lately resigned his post as Prefect of the French Police, would be succeeded by M. Hennion, of the detective department. This report practically coincided with an innovation adopted by the Paris police, in the shape of an asphyxiating-pistol for use in arresting dangerous criminals.

Mr. Joseph P. Tumulty, who is President Woodrow Wilson's secretary, is one of the most popular men who have held that important position at Washington. In this respect he emulates Mr. William Loeb, who held the appointment under Mr. Roosevelt. It may be mentioned that a photograph of President Wilson and his first Cabinet is given on another page.

Colonel John Wakefield Weston, who won the bye-election at Kendal as an Independent Unionist, and laid great stress on the question of universal military service, is a prominent public man in Westmorland. He is chairman of the County Council and other local bodies, and vice-chairman of the Westmorland Territorial Force Association. Until lately he commanded a Territorial regiment.



**THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR  
FREDERICK CARRINGTON,**  
Who Commanded the Rhodesian Field  
Force in South Africa.



**THE COMMANDER OF THE ADVENTUROUS TURKISH  
CRUISER "HAMIDIEH", RAOUF BEY, PHOTOGRAPHED  
DURING HIS STAY AT MALTA.**

herself on the brilliant series of operations by the Turkish cruiser *Hamidieh*, under the command of Raouf Bey. Among other exploits, she sank the Greek cruiser *Macedonia*, attacked the ports of Durazzo and San Giovanni di Medua, and generally harassed the enemy's shipping. The



**FAMOUS IN SOCIETY AND THE AUTHOR OF FAMOUS  
REMINISCENCES: THE LATE LADY DOROTHY NEVILL.**

vessel has constantly appeared unexpectedly at different points in the Mediterranean. On Feb. 14 she paid a surprise visit to Malta.

Lady Dorothy Nevill, most famous of modern society chroniclers, has fallen a victim to the obituarist. She was in her eighty-seventh year when she died, and in the course of her long life she had known most of her distinguished contemporaries, among them the great Duke of Wellington, Napoleon III. before he became



**"THE EARL OF CHESTER" IN GERMANY:  
THE PRINCE OF WALES WALKING WITH  
PROFESSOR FIEDLER IN COLOGNE.**

who accompanied him to Germany. Professor Hermann Georg Fiedler, who was born at Zittau, Saxony, in 1862, holds the chair of German Language and Literature at Oxford, where, it is hardly necessary to recall, the Prince is an undergraduate of Magdalen. Before going to Oxford the Professor held a similar post at Birmingham, first at Mason College, from 1890 to 1900, and then at the University, from 1900 to 1907. He married, in 1899, Miss Ethel Harding.



**MR. THOMAS WING, M.P.,**  
The new Member (Liberal) for Houghton-  
le-Spring.



**THE LATE KING OF THE HELLENES (ON  
THE RIGHT) WITH KING EDWARD VII.,  
THEN PRINCE OF WALES: AN INTEREST-  
ING EARLY PHOTOGRAPH.**



**COLONEL J. W. WESTON, M.P.,**  
Recently Elected for the Kendal  
Division.



## ENGAGED ON A RELIGIOUS RIDE: A REMARKABLE EASTER CUSTOM.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY SCHERL.



EACH HOLDING A BOOK OF THE PSALMS AND ONE WITH A CRUCIFIX: THE "CAVALIERS OF CHRIST"  
GOING FROM WITTICHENAU TO RALBITZ, PRUSSIAN SILESIA.

On Easter Sunday morning at Wittichenau, in Prussian Silesia, the Cavaliers of Christ make their appearance before the church. Each is mounted, and each holds a book of the Psalms. At the chief entrance to the sacred building, the priest hands a crucifix to the leader of the riders, and also distributes sacred banners. Then the

Cavaliers, on their gaily decorated horses, make a circuit of the market-place, afterwards proceeding in procession to the neighbouring Ralbitz, where they are welcomed and entertained to refreshment. Wittichenau is a town thirty miles north-east of Dresden. Its population is about three thousand.



## SCIENCE &amp; NATURAL HISTORY



SEEKING AT BURBURES: THE SPASSING ON THEIR GROUND: STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL. (16th CENTURY).



UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A DOCTOR RECEIVING THE SIGNS OF HIS DEGREE.



LEARNING UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN A CLOSTER OF A CATHEDRAL: STUDENTS IN SCHOOL. (13th CENTURY).

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.  
LUMINOUS OWLS.

SOME time ago the newspapers were full of weird stories of the extraordinary behaviour of a pair of barn-owls in Norfolk, which emerged nightly as soon as it was dark and gave a pyrotechnic display which made the natives gasp. I have been asked during the last week or two by one or two of my correspondents, not so much to reopen the subject as to set at rest one or two doubtful points.

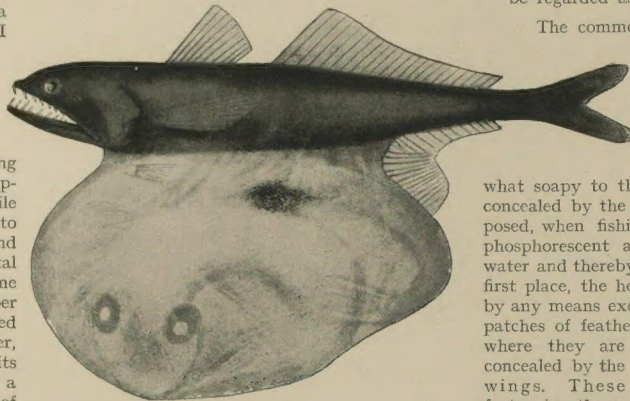
Briefly, the story began with a Norfolk land-owner who saw, on returning home from an evening walk, what he believed to be a moving light, apparently a carriage-lamp, about a quarter of a mile off. But suddenly, to his amazement, it shot up into the air some fifty or sixty feet, then moved up and down with great rapidity, finally pursuing a horizontal course. Some months later, in December, the same weird light was seen again. And now a number of people turned out to discover, if possible, its source. After a while, a pair of barn-owls were fixed upon as the authors of the mystery, and an attempt was made to show that this luminosity was a normal attribute of the barn-owl, and that it was used as a sort of policeman's lantern to explore dark places in search of prey, which was then hypnotised into quiescence by the glare, and thus easily captured!

through the air. This seems a reasonable explanation. That the phenomenon is so rarely witnessed is not a matter for surprise, for it can only rarely happen that the birds using such retreats are compelled to come into close contact with the decaying wood. In spite of statements to the contrary, we may be quite positive that this luminosity is

which occur sporadically in Eastern Europe and Western Asia. In their case the whole body and legs are luminous, and it is believed this light is emitted by pathogenic bacteria—that is to say, the light is to be regarded as evidence of disease.

The common heron is another bird which, times out of number, has been said to be luminous, emitting a light from certain peculiar patches of feathers on the breast. These feathers are of a downy character, and have the mysterious property of breaking up continuously into a fine powder, somewhat soapy to the touch. Normally, these patches are concealed by the breast-feathers, but the bird was supposed, when fishing, to draw these aside, enabling the phosphorescent areas to shed their feeble rays on the water and thereby lure fish to their doom! But, in the first place, the heron does not feed by night, nor is it by any means exclusively a fish-eater. Further, similar patches of feathers occur also on the side of the body,

where they are concealed by the wings. These facts in themselves are sufficient to disprove this ingenious theory, but if further evidence were needed, it is furnished by the fact that a number of other birds which are not fish-eaters (parrots, for instance) have also powder-forming feathers, though in these birds they are scattered over the body instead of growing in patches. To re-



A SPECIMEN THAT HAS SWALLOWED A FISH MUCH LARGER THAN ITSELF, AND MOST STRANGELY ONE OF THE SAME SPECIES: CHIASMODON NIGER. NATURAL SIZE 57 CM., WITH MUCH-EXTENDED ABDOMEN.

"Many of the pelagic fishes are extremely voracious. . . . The record for voracity is held by the remarkable *Chiasmodon niger* (of which we took three specimens in the Atlantic), which is known to swallow fishes several times its own size."

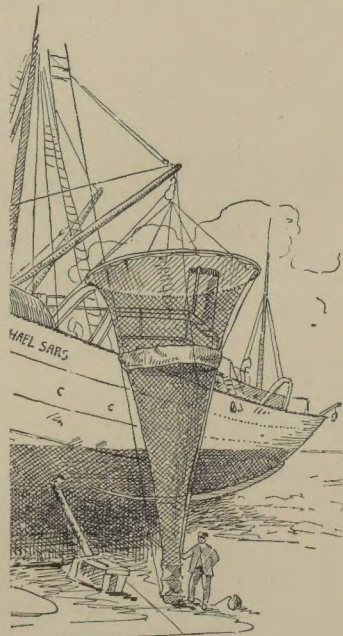
## "THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN";

A General Account of the Modern Science of Oceanography, based largely on the Scientific Researches of the Norwegian Steamer, "Michael Sars" in the North Atlantic.

By SIR JOHN MURRAY AND DR. JOHAN HJORT.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Authors, and of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan and Co. (SEE REVIEW ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)

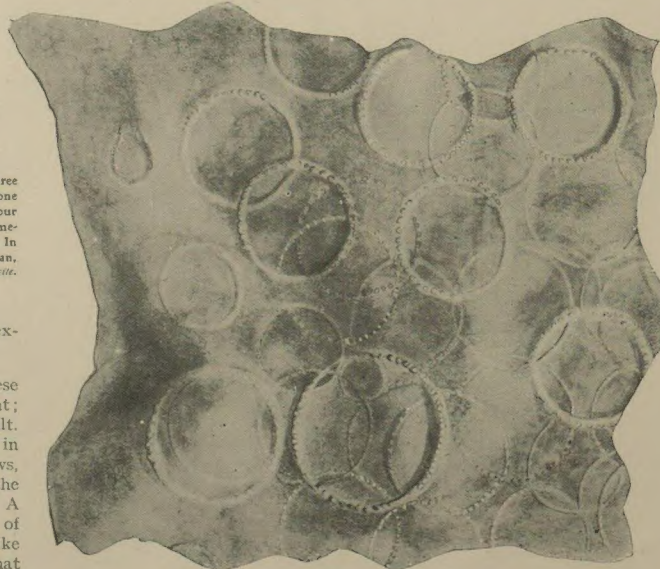
entirely an accidental feature. It may prove that this light is due to phosphorescent bacteria attacking the feathers. A parallel case to this possibility is furnished by phosphorescent gnats,



FOR SECURING SPECIMENS FROM THE OCEAN: A LARGE VERTICAL CLOSING NET—OPEN.

Continued: even these large appliances, if merely used as vertical closing nets, fail to furnish a representative picture of the animal life. The animals can only be captured by long horizontal hauls, and therefore to ascertain what exists at the different depths we must tow a large number of appliances simultaneously.

Reproduced from "The Depths of the Ocean," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.



SHOWING SCARS MADE IN A STRUGGLE WITH A BIG SQUID: THE SKIN OF A CACHALOT—WOUNDED BY THE SUCKERS OF ARCHITEUTHIS.

"On the shore were two freshly-caught whales, one a north-caper, the other a cachalot. Inspecting the cachalot I saw around its enormous jaws several long parallel stripes, consisting, as closer scrutiny revealed, of great numbers of circular scars or wounds, about 27 mm. in diameter. . . . It occurred to me that these scars must have been left by the suckers of a giant squid, and following up this idea I found in the whale's mouth a piece of a squid-tentacle 17 cm. in maximum diameter."

Reproduced from "The Depths of the Ocean," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

FOR SECURING SPECIMENS FROM THE OCEAN: A LARGE VERTICAL CLOSING NET—SHUT.

"We further constructed two large closing nets, three metres in diameter at the mouth and nine metres long, one of silk and the other of net. . . . They proved to be our most successful pelagic appliances. We used them sometimes as vertical nets and sometimes for towing. . . . In deep waters, however, and especially out in the open ocean,

Reproduced from "The Depths of the Ocean," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

It is difficult to believe that such an explanation was made seriously, but it was.

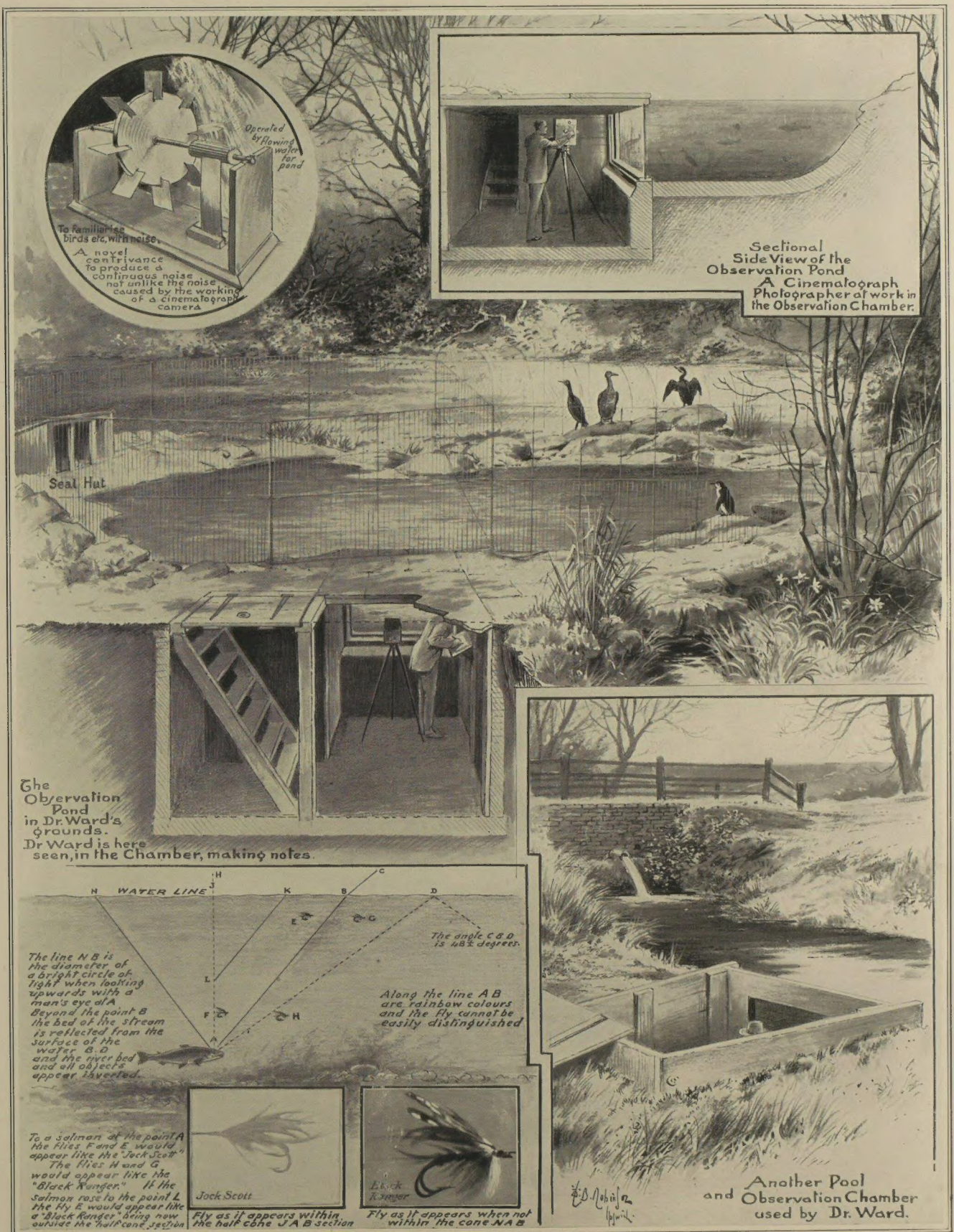
There can be little doubt but that these two birds were, in some way, emitting light; and the explanation thereof is not difficult. For the barn-owl has a habit of roosting in hollow trees, and these, as everybody knows, have arrived at this condition through the action of bacterial and fungoid growths. A common enemy of trees is a species of Agaric, a fungus, which sends root-like threads through the substance of wood that slowly reduce it to decay. These threads are luminous. We may suppose, therefore, that the birds, in entering and leaving the hole—which may have been rather small—rubbed off portions of these threads into the feathers, and their luminosity was retained, and even increased, by rapid movements

turn to the luminous barn-owls. It is clear that if this luminosity were, as some seem to suppose, a normal feature of these birds, the fact would have long ago made them as famous as are the fire-flies of the West Indies and tropical America. These insects have the power of emitting light of different colours from lamp-like organs on the chest and abdomen. The light they display is brilliant, and is said to be the most economical known, all the energy that is used in its production being converted into light without any waste in the formation of heat or chemical rays. And not only the adult, but the larva, or "grub," and even the egg from which it emerges, is luminous! Some day the man of science may discover how this light is made—or rather, how to make light of equal or even greater brilliance with the same economy. W. P. PYCAFT.



## PHOTOGRAPHY BELOW WATER: "NATIVE ELEMENT" SNAPSHOTS.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



## HOW PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNDER-WATER LIFE MAY BE MADE: OBSERVATION-PONDS AND CHAMBERS OF DR. FRANCIS WARD.

On other pages in this issue, we are able to reproduce a number of photographs of animal life below water, taken by Dr. Francis Ward, that well-known scientific observer, while stationed below the water's surface. The diagrams on this page show clearly how Dr. Ward works, and we may add the following from the introduction to his "Marvels of Fish Life": "Concealed in the chamber, the observer can watch the fish as they appear to each other in the water. In consequence of the darkness

in the chamber and the light in the pond, the glass is converted into a mirror, and the fish merely sees himself and his surroundings reflected; while the observer can plainly see into the pond. It is thus possible to observe a timid fish without disturbing him." For the diagrams illustrating flies from the fishes' point of view, we must acknowledge the courtesy of the "Field." The diagrams show how the salmon-fly looks to the salmon. An article on the subject appears in this issue.



## TOMBS OF THE ETRUSCANS: EXCAVATIONS IN THE CAERE NECROPOLIS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY DR. FREDERICK HALDHERR.



CAERE, an ancient city of Etruria, twenty-five miles north-west of Rome, and known originally as Agylla, the Round Town, which indicates that it was formerly a Phoenician settlement, is now represented by the village of Cervetri. The site is famous for its Etruscan remains. In his "Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria," George Dennis wrote, in the late eighteen-forties: "Not a ruin of the ancient city now rises above ground. Temples, towers, halls, palaces, theatres—have all gone to dust; the very ruins of Caere have perished, or are



overheaped with soil. . . . Let not the traveller omit to visit the site of Caere under the impression that there is nothing to be seen. . . . He will have the satisfaction of determining the extent, form, and position of the city—he will perceive that it was four or five miles in circuit . . . that it was of oblong form—that it had eight gates . . . some approached by roads sunk in the rock and lined with tombs. . . . The chief interest of Caere . . . lies in its tombs. These are found on all sides of the city, but particularly on the high ground to the

(Continued below.)



1. BEFORE EXCAVATION: TWO LARGE TUMULI, OR THOLOS TOMBS.

2. WITH A FAMILY TOMB BEARING AN ETRUSCAN INSCRIPTION: ONE OF THE "ROADS" OF THE CAERE CEMETERY.

3. AFTER THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS: THOLOS TOMBS, OR TUMULI, AT CAERE, THE MODERN CERVETRI.

4. FOR THE CULT OF THE DEAD: THE LARGE NEWLY DISCOVERED ALTAR IN THE CAERE NECROPOLIS.

5. IN THE OLDEST PART OF THE ETRUSCAN NECROPOLIS AT CAERE: SHAFT GRAVES AND SEPULCHRAL PITS.

(Continued)

north, now called La Banditaccia. . . . This Banditaccia is a singular place—a Brodignag warren, studded with mole-hills. . . . Many of the tombs of the Banditaccia are surmounted by tumuli." Since that was written much has been done on the site, and we are glad to be able to give these reproductions of some of the more recent excavations made by the Italian Department of Antiquities. The tombs newly unearthed consist in part of shaft, or pit, graves of a most remote period, akin to those discovered

under the Roman Forum, and partly of Tholos tombs, also called beehive tombs or tumuli, of the best Etruscan period. They were found on all sides of the city, but chiefly on La Banditaccia, near the modern village of Cervetri; that is to say, on uncultivated ground belonging to the old princely Roman family of Ruspili. At Caere, many Romans found refuge when Rome was captured by the Gauls, and there, it is said, Tarquinius Superbus, seventh and last King of Rome, took refuge after his overthrow.



## STIMULATING INTEREST IN FRENCH MILITANCY: A FANFARE MILITAIRE.

DRAWN BY CECIL KING, R.B.A.



### DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE ENTHUSIASM FOR THE FIGHTING FORCES OF FRANCE: A MILITARY TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN PARIS.

With regard to his drawing, Mr. Cecil King writes: "The military torchlight procession is a regular feature of Parisian life at intervals, and is taking place on occasional Saturday nights. The affair is a fine-weather fixture, however, and will, no doubt, be more frequently in evidence as the warmer days approach. The function was revived last summer in order to stimulate enthusiasm for the national forces. When I saw the procession illustrated nothing was wanting on this score, crowds lining the streets and cheering: the people were present in such numbers in some parts that the

procession had much difficulty in getting through. The route took the troops through the centre of the city up to the Opera, where they divided, half going eastward along the boulevards, the other half crossing the river and following the south bank by the Boulevard St. Germain, also in an easterly direction. So those in various 'quartiers' had an opportunity to see the show. Infantry, cavalry, firemen, some sailors and others took part, that the cortège might be representative. Torches, white and green, and Chinese and other lanterns were carried, and there were numerous bands."



## ART MUSIC

## and the DRAMA



"OPEN WINDOWS," AT THE ST. JAMES'S:  
MR. SYDNEY VALENTINE AS  
PHILIP BROOK.

## MUSIC.

ONE of the most interesting concerts heard in the days immediately preceding Easter was given by Mr. Joseph Holbrooke at the Queen's Hall with the help of Mr. Thomas Beecham and the Edward Mason Choir. Mr. Hol-

brooke has passed through many stages, and has achieved nearly everything save popularity. One cannot help thinking that if he cared to make concessions, and to exercise an unfamiliar measure of restraint, he could even achieve this, for his mastery over means to every orchestral end is remarkable. But he is hard to follow: the moods that please are followed all too quickly by moods that repel; and where he is writing programme-music, rather than absolute music, it is very hard to see any relation between the theme and the treatment. This is particularly the case in "Apollo and the Scaman," of which a part was given last week. The music might have been written for this poem or for another; it is extremely hard to establish a connection. The truth that stands out and defies contradiction is that Mr. Holbrooke has a very considerable talent, a giant industry, and moods of inspiration not always associated with it. He is not a composer who waits upon inspiration, but he makes the best of it when it comes. Perhaps the Prelude to the opera "Dylan," very sympathetically directed by Mr. Beecham,

showed the composer at his best.

The growth of Good Friday music is amazing. One does not need to be middle-aged to remember the time when the only outstanding concert was given at Sydenham. This year brought concerts not only to the Crystal Palace, where many famous singers were to be heard, but to the Albert Hall, Queen's Hall, Coliseum, Pal-



"OPEN WINDOWS," AT THE ST. JAMES'S:  
SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER AS JOHN HERRICK.

the musical idiom is constantly changing and developing must be obvious, and "Parsifal," like the "Ring" operas, is not entirely free from *longueurs*.

The first of the extra Symphony Concerts by the Queen's Hall Orchestra was at once



WHEN VIRGINIA DECIDES TO LEAVE HER HUSBAND: MISS ALEXANDRA CARLISLE AS VIRGINIA, AND MR. ALLAN AVENSWORTH AS ROBERT STAFFORD, IN "BOUGHT AND PAID FOR," AT THE NEW THEATRE.

popular and good. The Orchestra played the "Eroica" Symphony and one of the Strauss Symphonic Poems ("Don Juan.") The soloist, M. Jacques Thibaud, played the Mendelssohn Concerto (in which he emphasised the

## ART NOTES.

THE collecting of works of art unquestionably tends to length and serenity of days," writes a Cambridge Reviewer. Perhaps the observer in Christie's, in an atmosphere tense with haggard speculation, may doubt the serenity, but the Cambridge Reviewer speaks with authority—with the whole authority of the Fitzwilliam Museum. His paper, contributed to the University print in connection with the appearance of the catalogues of the McLean Bequest to the Museum, is anonymous, but it carries the note of the Curator's own admirable learning, and of his great contentment in a kingly treasury.

Further, he lays down some first principles in serenity for the guidance of the collector. "He should aim at securing objects that were intended to be works of art, and were so recognised *when they were made*, and that involved in their making the exercise of thought, care, skill, and creative imagination. Such objects, be they pictures or anything else, are life-entrancing, to use Mr. Berenson's pregnant phrase. They have also themselves a perpetual life, and will never, while they hang together, pass into nothingness. There Mr. Cockerell makes a point that divides the two worlds of collecting. He insists that the creative impulse is essential in the things

that are really worth collecting, nor would he seem to be content with the utilitarian impulse that ordered the fashioning of flint-heads and sack-bottles. Collect toby-jugs, but not as works of art, or that they may be a joy for ever.

This principle "puts a discount on mere antiquities, curiosities, and rarities, as well as on the copies of copies,



"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR,"  
AT THE NEW:  
MR. FRANK CRAVEN AS  
JAMES GILBEY.



AS CYNTHIA HERRICK IN "OPEN WINDOWS,"  
AT THE ST. JAMES'S: MISS IRENE VANBRUGH.

adium, and Alhambra. The movement of the music-halls towards conditions that justify the literal acceptance of their title is most remarkable, and is the more pleasing because they, and they alone, can influence a certain large section of the populace. It is pleasant to find these houses repenting for a little space of their devotion to rag-time, and reminding their public that there are other things in the world of music. Notable, too, in connection with Easter music and the growth of public taste, is the performance of the "Passion" music of Bach at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The arrangements for the production at Covent Garden of "Parsifal" are already being considered, and the work will see the light next spring. It is not easy to predicate the result. We have moved a long way since "Parsifal" was first produced, and we have learned to be critical and discriminating even where Wagner is concerned. The dangers of a long-delayed production in years when

rather sugary flavour of the music) and the Bach Concerto in E major (No. 2). His playing here was extraordinarily stimulating, and the large audience was clearly delighted.



Photo. Foultham and Banfield.  
AS LADY WETHERAL IN "THE HANDFUL," AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S: MISS MARIE TEMPEST.

which are so often no better than counterfeits. To give one example, it would point to the collecting of Chinese porcelain rather than of the inferior imitations made at Worcester and other European factories. Let us admit that these have an interest, but seldom as arresting works of art, and never at all commensurate with the prices frequently asked and obtained for them." High prices, he continues, spur on the forger; therefore let the novice in collecting seek at first those things which are the least easy to forge. Also, continues the Fitzwilliam Rule, let him beware of passing fashions, which are often set by the dealers for their own ends; "it is the pride of the sagacious collector to anticipate permanent judgments." Further, says the Rule, a wise man will never be tempted to acquire, because

it is cheap, what claims to be a work of art. A great collector, recently dead, fell into this snare. The moral, I gather, is that, had he made a wiser choice, he would have been alive to-day.

E. M.

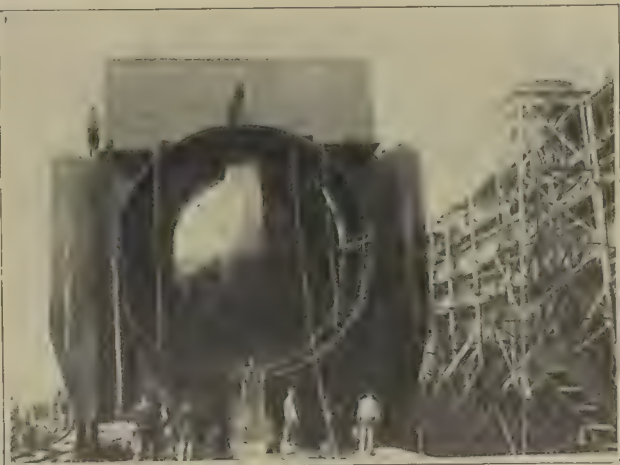


Photo. Foultham and Banfield.  
"THE HANDFUL," AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S: MR. W. GRAHAM BROWNE AS SIR ARTHUR WETHERAL, K.C.; AND MISS MARIE TEMPEST AS LADY WETHERAL.



# THE PRESSURES OF DEEP WATERS APPLIED IN SHALLOW WATER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HOYER.



SHOWING THE "STOPPER" DOOR, WHICH IS REMOVED FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE SUBMARINE; AN OUTSIDE VIEW OF THE TESTING-DOCK.



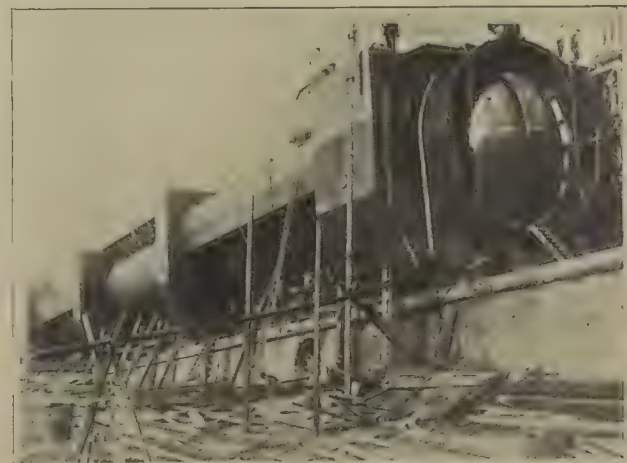
FOR FINDING THE RESISTING POWER OF THE HULLS OF SUBMARINES UNDER VARIOUS PRESSURES: THE ITALIAN TESTING-DOCK, LAUNCHED AT SPEZIA.



WITH THE "STOPPER" DOOR OF THE DOCK ON THE RIGHT AFTER BEING REMOVED: A SUBMARINE BEING FLOATED IN TO THE DOCK.



WITH THE "STOPPER" DOOR IN PLACE: AN OUTSIDE VIEW OF THE TESTING-DOCK IN THE WATER.



GIVING AN EXCELLENT IDEA OF THE BALLAST-TANKS FOR RAISING AND LOWERING THE DOCK: THE TESTING-DOCK FOR SUBMARINES.



AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE "STOPPER" DOOR: A SUBMARINE ENTERING THE ITALIAN TESTING-DOCK.

The device here illustrated is a testing-dock for submarines, and was designed by Major Cesare Laurenti, the famous Italian naval architect, so that the resisting powers of under-water craft may be put to the proof, and that there may be determined such problems as the effects of deep submergence upon the fabric of the craft, the air-pumps, and the ballast-tanks. The dock consists of a cigar-shaped cylinder of steel; is 233 feet in length, is 24 feet high, and has a 36-foot beam. When empty, it displaces 500 tons; when loaded with a submarine, 925 tons; in the latter state it draws 10 feet. It is closed permanently at one end, and at the other has a "stopper" door. It is sup-

ported by a series of ballast-tanks, into which water can be admitted, or from which it can be expelled so as to adjust the opening that the submarine to be tested may be floated into place. During the tests, it is very important to note, the observers are inside the submarine, and in telephonic communication with those outside. When the submarine is ready, pressure is applied to the water surrounding it within the cylinder, and this is increased steadily until there is attained the desired limit, representing a certain submerged depth in the open sea. Meantime, the observers note the effects of the pressure on the hull, and so on. The testing-dock can also be used for salvage work.



## A PARLIAMENTARY PERSONALITY: IN OPPOSITION TO COLONEL SEELY.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



FIRST CRITIC OF THE ARMY ESTIMATES: MR. GEORGE WYNDHAM IN CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDES.

Mr. George Wyndham was the chief Opposition critic of Colonel Seely's statement on the Army Estimates. Amongst other things, he asserted that, with regard to aviation, we cannot flatter ourselves into the belief that all is being done now that ought to be done, and urged that our proportion of aeroplanes to men should be, at least, the same as it is in France; that is to say, about one aeroplane to each 2800 men. He argued, indeed, that we ought now to have 300 aeroplanes in working order instead of 101. It

need not be said that the Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, M.P. (C.) for Dover since 1889, is a very well-known Parliamentary personality. He was born on August 29, 1863. In 1887, he married Countess Grosvenor, fourth daughter of the ninth Earl of Scarborough, and widow of Earl Grosvenor (died 1884), son of the first Duke of Westminster. Mr. Wyndham, who, after a term in the Army, became private secretary to Mr. Balfour, and, later, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, has been also Chief Secretary for Ireland



## SCENE OF THE GREATEST EUROPEAN SIEGE SINCE PLEVNA: ADRIANOPLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL AND NEWSPAPER ILLUS.



A WAY FOR VICTORIOUS TROOPS TO TRAVERSE: THE OLD BRIDGE OVER THE MARITZA AT ADRIANOPLE, SHOWING, IN THE DISTANCE, THE MOSQUE OF SELIM II., FROM WHICH SKUKRI PASHA KEPT IN TOUCH WITH THE OUTLYING FORTS AND TROOPS.



SHOWING (IN THE BACKGROUND) THE TURKISH DEPOTS WHICH THE TURKS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE FIRED THAT THEY MIGHT NOT FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE BULGARIANS: A VIEW OF ADRIANOPLE.

The siege of Adrianople, the chief fortress of Turkey in Europe, lasted 153 days; that is, nine days longer than that of Plevna; and it may well be described as the most memorable siege that has since taken place on European soil. Plevna, it may be recalled, was besieged by the Russians in their war with Turkey in 1877. The last previous great European siege was that of Paris in 1870. As mentioned on our double-

page of Adrianople, the Turks are reported to have fired their military depots when the Bulgarians made their assault on March 25. One of the above photographs shows the main bridge over the Maritza, looking towards the city. Adrianople lies on the left bank of that river, at its confluence with the Tundja, and is on the same line of railway as Belgrade, Sofia, Philippopolis and Constantinople.



# THE "TELEPHONE" SIEGE: ADRIANOPLE, TAKEN BY THE BULGARIANS AFTER FIVE MONTHS' LEAGUER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CAPTAIN A. F. TOWNSEND, AUTHOR OF "A MILITARY CONSUL IN TURKEY." PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. SEELEY AND CO.



THE FORMER CAPITAL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE BULGARIANS: A GENERAL VIEW OF ADRIANOPLE, SHOWING THE FAMOUS SELIM MOSQUE.

The most memorable siege that has taken place on European soil since that of Plevna in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 has at last come to an end. It was announced on March 25 that Adrianople that day fell to the Bulgarians, after having been beleaguered—with a short respite from active hostilities during the armistice—since October of last year, when it was invested by the Bulgarian Army. A message, which reached London on March 25 via Berlin, from the Sofia correspondent of the Presse Centrale, was to the effect that the 23rd Schipka Regiment had that morning entered Adrianople, followed by the Jamboli Regiment and a body of cavalry, and that the Turkish military depots had been blown up. Later news from Sofia on the same day stated that at dawn the Bulgarian troops captured the whole of the eastern front of the fortress, including twelve forts, with the whole of their batteries. The Turks in the city, according to this account, set fire to a number of depots of stores, the artillery depot, the arsenal, and some barracks. Fire broke out in various parts of

the city, and the population fled in panic along the line of forts. The 8th Division of the Bulgarian Army, which had operated against the southern part of the defences of the city, captured twenty cannon, eight machine-guns, and eight hundred prisoners. Adrianople was in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—to be exact, from 1361 to 1453—the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and the residence of the Turkish Sultans. On the capture of Constantinople in 1453, the latter city became the capital. Adrianople was occupied by the Russians in 1829, and the treaty concluding the Russo-Turkish War of that year was signed there. In 1877 it was again taken by the Russians. At the beginning of the recent siege the population was something over 80,000. The Turkish garrison is said to have numbered about 50,000. The besieging Bulgarians were some 180,000. Though the city has a circumference of twenty-two miles, the Bulgarians were able, by the use of the telephone, to concentrate at any point to oppose a sortie—a most important fact, which might well cause the operations to be called the "telephone" siege.



## IN PEACE AND WAR: ADRIANOPLE BEFORE AND DURING THE SIEGE.

PHOTOGRAPH OF AN ADRIANOPLE STREET BY CAPTAIN A. F. TOWNSHEND, AUTHOR OF "A MILITARY CONSUL IN TURKEY," PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. SEELEY & CO.; THAT OF THE BULGARIANS BY TOPICAL WAR SERVICE.



IN TIME OF PEACE: SHOPPING IN ONE OF THE OLD STREETS OF ADRIANOPLE.



IN TIME OF WAR: BULGARIAN INFANTRY IN THE TRENCHES BEFORE ADRIANOPLE.

As an example of shopping difficulties in Adrianople under Turkish rule, Captain A. F. Townshend tells a story in his interesting book, "A Military Consul in Turkey." "Force, influence, and bribery," he writes, "are the only ways of getting things accomplished. . . . A certain highly influential foreigner at Adrianople wanted a Christmas-tree, and he ordered one from Sofia . . . but when the tree . . . arrived at Adrianople Station someone discovered that it was illegal to receive 'plants' from abroad. . . . Here was

a nice quandary for the authorities . . . The consignee was capable of getting someone into very serious trouble if he did not get his tree, and he said he must have it within forty-eight hours. But the Custom-house soared above such trivial difficulties. The tree was sent on to Stambul on the Orient Express . . . it came back to Adrianople by the next train, and the person for whom it was intended received a notice that 'a tree from Constantinople' had arrived for him. . . . By that means it satisfied officialdom."





THE "SLIT-UP SKIRT IN PARIS: THE LATEST CREATIONS FOR THOSE DINING IN RESTAURANTS.

We give this Illustration to show various forms of the evening dresses and cloaks now most fashionable in Paris, and it may be noted especially that hats are worn. From left to right are seen the following: (1) A gown in charmeuse and silk voile; décolletage of bodice and edging round tunic are of Milanese point lace. (2) A foulard gown, stamped with

large flowers. (3) A silk voile gown, the berthe and double flounce on tunic of embroidered tulle. (4) A gown of charmeuse veiled with a flowered mousseline-de-soie. (5) A gown of moiré and painted mousseline-de-soie. (6) A gown and mantle of soft silk. (7) A mantle of draped silk cloth with a soft satin collar. (8) A brocade gown with a charmeuse tunic.



# MILITARY BRITAIN AND THE AIR: AT THE CENTRAL FLYING SCHOOL

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CLARK AND HYDE



AT THE BRITISH MILITARY CENTRAL FLYING SCHOOL IN WILTSHIRE MECHANICS REPAIRING THE BODY OF A SHORT-TRACTOR BIPLANE.



BRITAIN TRAINING THAT SHE MAY HOLD HER OWN IN THE AIR: MILITARY PUPILS AT THE CENTRAL FLYING SCHOOL WIRING-UP A BIPLANE.



ABOUT TO TEST THE VELOCITY AND THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND AT ANY HEIGHT ABOVE THE GROUND: AN OBSERVER, WITH A THEODOLITE, ABOUT TO DISPATCH A PILOT-BALLOON.



A REMARKABLE NOTICE-BOARD: "DANGER-BEWARE OF THE AEROPLANES."



A SPEEDOMETER FOR THE MODERN AEOLUS: THE RECORDING PART OF THE DINES ANEMOMETER, AN APPARATUS FOR RECORDING THE VELOCITY OF THE WIND AT EACH MOMENT.



FOR THE INFLATION OF DIRIGIBLES: CYLINDERS CONTAINING COMPRESSED HYDROGEN-GAS.



AT THE CENTRAL FLYING SCHOOL: PUPILS BEING INSTRUCTED IN THE PUTTING TOGETHER OF A GNOME ENGINE.

There is a general tendency to agree that the Army Estimates of the other day do not make sufficient provision for the needs of the Royal Flying Corps. The items for aerial defence comprise £234,000 for aviation, including the cost of the air-craft, factory staff, stores, and material; £138,500 for pay and allowances for the Royal Flying Corps; £26,275 for pay and allowances for the Central Flying School; and £705 for pay and allowances for the Special Reserve Royal Flying Corps—a total of £399,480. The latest information says that France will spend £1,000,000 on military aviation in the year, together with £128,500 provided by national subscription; while, in the same time,

Germany will spend about £1,000,000. The present British Vote of £234,000 for aviation (apart from the pay of the Royal Flying Corps, etc.) shows an increase of £79,000. In making his statement as to the Estimates, on March 19, Colonel Seely said, among other things designed for the encouragement of those who believe Britain to be behind-hand in the matter of aviation, that the strength of the Royal Flying Corps, not including the Navy, was 126 officers and 620 men. Of these, 123 officers fly, and of these 123, 45 have passed the exacting test. He also said that this country possesses the best aeroplane in the world and that, at the moment, we have 101 aeroplanes capable of flying.



# THE BAPTIST EQUIVALENT TO CONFIRMATION IN THE CHURCH.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



BAPTISM BY IMMERSION: A CANDIDATE BEING CLOAKED BY THE DEACONS AS SHE LEAVES THE WATER.

Baptism by immersion, in any church of the Baptist Connection, is equivalent to Confirmation in the Established Church of England. The candidate for membership of the church, with its privileges and obligations, is accepted, after due examination, by the pastor, who confers the rite of public baptism on convenient occasions. This is performed, in view of the congregation, in a bath of tepid water, which is frequently sunk in the space before the pulpit or is in some other suitable spot. The actual immersion is preceded by a short service. Then the minister and those

selected to take part retire for robing. On the return, the minister, coming in first, enters the bath and takes his position in the centre. The candidates then appear, one by one, and enter the water assisted by the deacons. The minister, with one hand on the arm of the candidate and the other on the shoulder, directs the person being baptised below the water until the head and the shoulders are submerged, saying at the time: "In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost." He then leads the candidate to the deacons, that they may take him (or her) to the vestry for re-dressing.





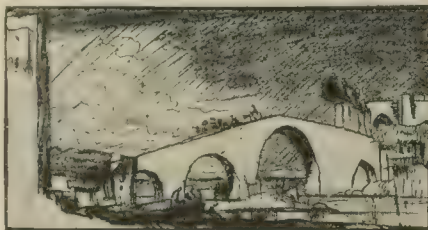
"Eöthen."

The immortal charm of Kinglake's "Eöthen" (Sampson Low) lends itself to illustration in a quite distinctive manner, and this new edition—a sumptuous volume printed in large fine type—is a welcome addition to books of its class. The choice of an illustrator has been most happy, for Mr. Brangwyn's art is sufficiently evasive of the obvious and yet sufficiently direct to be in complete harmony with the kindred qualities of the author's style. He has caught the mystery, the glow, and colour of a picturesque East, which, as Mr. Bensusan remarks in his excellent Introduction to the essay of one who has followed Kinglake's footsteps—is rapidly vanishing before the globe-trotting tourist, the railway, and the modern hotel-keeper. Kinglake was fortunate in the opportunity of his travels. He saw the near East unspoiled, and he was peculiarly fitted by temperament, genius, and training to record his impressions in pages that will live as long as the English language itself. To read those matchless periods after hours of compulsory boredom with what passes for English nowadays, is to realise the depths to which popular writing and the popular taste have

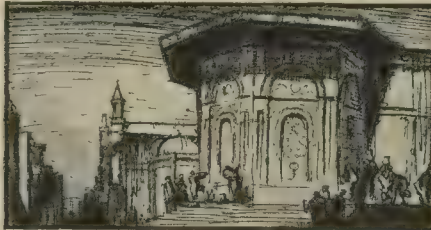
A TRAVEL CLASSIC ILLUSTRATED BY A MASTER OF LINE.  
A BRANGWYN DESIGN IN "EÖTHEN."

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM  
A NEW EDITION OF "EÖTHEN";

or, "Traces of Travel Brought Home from the East," by  
A. W. Kinglake, with an Introduction by S. L. Bensusan and  
Designs by Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A. Reproduced by Courtesy  
of the Publishers, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co



IN THE HOLY LAND A BRANGWYN DESIGN FOR "EÖTHEN."



IN CYPRUS: A BRANGWYN ILLUSTRATION TO "EÖTHEN."

Yet it is never dull. A large and human personality shines through every page. Kinglake took generous views of life; its everlasting humour and pathos found in him a ringing response. With equal ease he burlesques imitatively an interview with a pasha; he revels in the charms of the women of the Grecian Isles, or of the maidens of

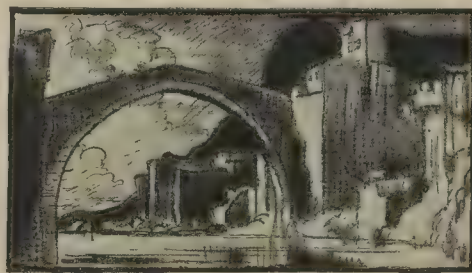
Bethlehem; he tells with marvellous dramatic force the weird story of the monks of Jerusalem, who devoted themselves by lot to the service of plague victims; he exposes a quack magician; he suggests the toils and dangers of the road. One of the most memorable documents in this book is the sketch of Lady Hester Stanhope. It is a great portrait, none the less valuable

for its implicit revelation of the author's own character and personality. Kinglake devoted a whole chapter to her. "I have been much questioned on this subject," he says, apologetically, in his preface, "and I thought that my best plan would be to write down at once all that I could ever have to say concerning the personage whose career has excited so much curiosity amongst Englishwomen." The text, although "introduced" by Mr. Bensusan, was evidently not revised for press



PAST AND PRESENT IN EGYPT A BRANGWYN DESIGN IN "EÖTHEN."

descended. Kinglake is still read because his vogue is a tradition. One wonders whether the present age would accept "Eöthen" with the same enthusiasm as the book aroused on its appearance, were it now printed for the first time. The masterpiece was written at least twice, and was given to the world only after the most jealous revision. Its power and sweetness, its insight and humour, its wistful philosophy (witness the exquisite short passage on "The Sphinx") make the book a perennial refreshment amid the aridities of a scientific and noisy age. It is too late in the day to "review" "Eöthen," except in the sense that Macaulay "reviewed" John Bunyan, and here there is no space for such excursions. Those who know "Eöthen" already do not require to have its beauties pointed out to them; those who do not know it will thank the critic to hold his peace and allow them to discover for themselves all that this marvellous record has to offer of delight and entertainment. The best advice that can be given to the latter is merely to read, at long leisure and with close attention, for the book is a mosaic of subtle thought, not to be appreciated or appreciated by the cursory.

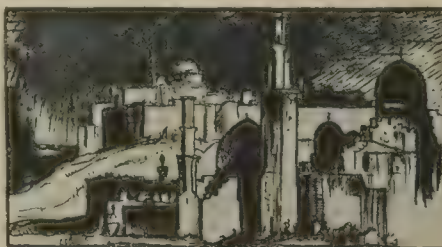
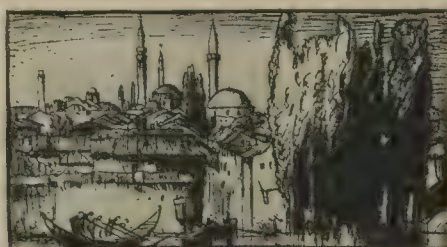
FROM AN ILLUSTRATION IN COLOUR BY FRANK BRANGWYN  
TO KINGLAKE'S "EÖTHEN": A TURKISH SWEETMEAT-  
SPLUR.

IN GALILEE: A BRANGWYN CHAPTER-HEADING IN "EÖTHEN."

by him, otherwise we should have been spared several unfortunate blunders.

Thomas Armstrong, C.B.: A Memoir, 1832-1911" (Secker) is a pleasant and readable life of

an eminent artist and a distinguished public servant. Mr. Armstrong was for many years Director of the Art Division and Art Adviser of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council of Education. The book contains many interesting anecdotes, amiable glimpses of student life in Paris, and reminiscences of personal acquaintance with people of note, particularly in the art world of London. There is much about Du Maurier and Whistler, and of the latter there are some fresh and entirely characteristic stories. It is by Mr. Armstrong's circle rather than by his own life or personality that this book is justified. On page 29 there is a curious variant of a Gladstone - Disraeli story, recently told by Mr. Stephen Coleridge. Which is correct? The Memoir is by several hands, edited by L. M. Lamont.

FOR A CHAPTER ON SAFET—A HOLY CITY OF THE TALMUD:  
A BRANGWYN HEADING IN "EÖTHEN."FOR A CHAPTER WRITTEN WHEN BELGRADE WAS AN OTTOMAN  
FORTRESS: A BRANGWYN HEADING IN "EÖTHEN."



# ELLIMAN'S



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## NEW NOVELS.

**"The Combined Maze."**

We have to make the best of the fact that a peculiarly minute and ugly conscientiousness afflicts our younger writers, and not only those "dreadful clever little people" of Miss May Sinclair's earlier creation—they could be ignored—but the very vanguard of the rising literary generation. There is an intolerance for restraint which mistakes reticence for humbug, and swings out to the other extreme lest it should be suspected of acquiescing in a hypocritical attitude. The choice lies, it would appear, between being morbid and being insincere: some day, let us hope, a cheerful person whose talent does not run to the "edginess" of nerves will discover the happy medium between the two. Meanwhile, here is "The Combined Maze" (Hutchinson), with Miss May Sinclair up to her neck in the prevailing realism. She has made it a lesson for legislators on the iniquities of our existing divorce laws, and at the same time she provides a most acute study of lower middle-class life in a London suburb, and the tragedy of the parlour above the shop. Her hero, Ranny, who would have been a laurel-wreathed runner in the days of Marathon, or a sea-rover in the time of Elizabeth, works off his splendid physical energy in the gymnastic displays at the Polytechnic. There he meets Winny, the wholesome girl whom he should have married, and Violet, who was everything that was



BETTER AFTER HIS RECENT ILLNESS: MR. PIERPONT MORGAN (X) AND HIS WIFE LANDING AT NAPLES AFTER THE JOURNEY FROM CAIRO.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan, the famous American financier, was a short time ago seriously ill at Cairo. In the photograph, he is seen on the left, with a soft hat, and smoking a cigar. Mrs. Morgan appears further to the right. Before her marriage in 1865, she was Miss Frances Louise Tracy, of New York. Mr. Pierpont Morgan arrived at Rome on March 13.



Photo. Critch.

A SURPRISE VISIT FROM THE FIRST LORD: MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL INSPECTING THE BOYS OF THE TRAINING-SHIP "MERCURY," WITH MR. C. B. FRY, THE COMMANDANT. During a week-end at Portsmouth on board the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress," Mr. Winston Churchill recently paid a surprise visit to the training-ship "Mercury," which lies in the river Hamble, and whose commandant is the famous Oxford athlete and cricketer, Mr. C. B. Fry. The First Lord went over both the vessel and the quarters on shore, and congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Fry on their work, and the boys on the excellent training they were getting.

undesirable. The story of his married life is very cleverly done, and it is distressing in the extreme. There is no freedom for Ranny, because he has no money for a divorce. Miss Sinclair's moral is not merely indicated: it is rubbed in with considerable violence.

"John Christopher." "John Christopher" is finished. What are the sensations of M. Rolland, when we, who have followed his hero at this distance, feel that we have lost a personal friend? The last volume (the last two in the French edition) is a magnificent piece of work, even though "John Christopher in

Paris" still stands as the supreme effort and triumph of his creator. Mr. Heinemann is to be congratulated on Mr. Gilbert Cannan's excellent translation. John Christopher in middle age, a Titan, still susceptible to women, still deeply tender to his friend, but the sudden darling of the critics, who are no less obtuse in their eulogy than they were in their contempt—this John Christopher will remain an ineffaceable figure. There are sadness and bereavement in the twilight of his life; but the musician triumphs, his art inviolate to the end. It is impossible, without superlatives, to express our admiration for the quality of M. Rolland's novel, for the fine temper of his psychology, and for the inspiration that breaks through the veil of fiction when, as his hero sinks, he himself hails the spirit of the new France—a France freed by the scythe of Time from the stricken eye-witnesses of 1870. And we, her pupils in the art of the novel as in so many other arts, we must bow our heads before the completed "John Christopher"—the colossal enterprise of a great artist.

Debrett's "House of Commons and the Judicial Bench," edited by Mr. Arthur G. M. Heslridge, has now been issued in its new edition for 1913. As is well known, its principal contents are biographical lists of Members of Parliament, Ministers, Peers, Judges, and other legal officials, and a list of constituencies with particulars of recent elections. It has 500 heraldic illustrations.



Photo. d'Agostino.

DEEPLY INTERESTED IN RECENT HAPPENINGS IN MEXICO: EX-PRESIDENT PORFIRIO DIAZ AND HIS WIFE GREETED BY HIS COUNTRY'S REPRESENTATIVES IN NAPLES.

Ex-President Porfirio Diaz, the man who ruled Mexico for over thirty years, will doubtless have been deeply interested in recent events. The photograph shows him on arriving at Naples from Cairo, on the same day as Mr. Pierpont Morgan. Ex-President Diaz is on the left; next to him, facing the camera, is his wife; on the right are the Mexican Consul and Vice-Consul at Naples.



"Ah!  
just look  
at those  
walls."

## HALL'S DISTEMPER

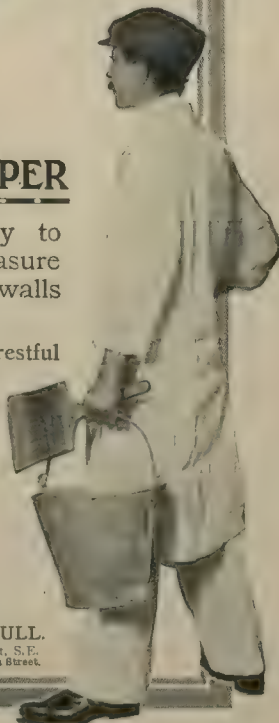
decoration contributes largely to the beauty, health, and pleasure of the home. It makes walls "a picture in themselves."

The rich velvety effect and restful colourings give a background against which the subtle colourings of pictures and delicate mouldings of furniture, stand out in true value.

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## LADIES' PAGE.

AN inquest has been held on a man in Bethnal Green who died, according to the doctors, of having drunk so much tea as to distend his stomach enough to cause heart failure. This is certainly an uncommon form of mischief from excess in tea-drinking; but other forms undoubtedly very often occur, especially indigestion and nervous disturbances. It is, indeed, a powerful drug, delightful and precious in moderate quantity, none the less. Must mankind always indulge in some kind of stimulant? Certain it is that, as we cease to drink so much alcohol in the form of beer, wine, or cider, as our ancestors did, we have increased our consumption of tea enormously. Great Britain used in 1911 no less a quantity than 229,000,000 lbs. of tea, the value of which was something like £9,000,000 in cash, and allowing six and three-quarter pounds per head to the population. The United States and Russia also consume vast quantities of tea. The prices are so much lowered from the level of half a century ago that tea is now daily consumed by the masses, who at one time could not afford to drink it at all; and it is used far more freely, too, than it once was by people of larger means. Is it really beneficial? Is it so much better than sound beer and pure, light wine? Or was old Cobbett, perchance, in the right when he declared that "Tea is a destroyer of health, an enfeebler of the frame, an engenderer of effeminacy and laziness, a debaucher of youth, and a maker of misery for old age"? The notion occurred to him to test the relative virtues of tea and good malt, such as makes beer, "on a lean hog. Give him fifteen bushels of malt, and he will repay you in ten score of bacon or thereabouts. But give him seven hundred and thirty tea-messes—or rather, begin to give them to him—and he is dead with hunger and bequeathes you his skeleton at the end of about seven days." Now, very likely many anæmic, tea-drinking, little-eating working women would be the better if they applied the inference to their own lives! It is undeniable that insanity and nervous diseases are more prevalent now than they were of old, and that our population is in every respect physically degenerate, their teeth, growth, digestive powers all impaired. Perhaps it is our beloved beverage that is at fault? The well-known temperance physician, Sir B. W. Richardson, used to declare, too, that tea often caused "incurable sadness," as a reaction from its cheering effects at first.

It is difficult to realise how much the use of tea has increased, at the same time that wine and beer have been disused. Who nowadays goes without afternoon tea? Yet it is universal testimony that this superfluous meal only became usual about the middle of Queen Victoria's reign. Mme. C. de Bunsen, in her book, "In Three Legations," for instance, cites a mention in one of her own letters, dated 1807, of afternoon tea being given to her at the Hague, and she adds: "That people had managed to exist till then without afternoon tea seems difficult to believe, but this was the first time I ever remember partaking of it." A



A SMART VISITING TOILETTE.

A graceful coat and draped skirt, of mauve watered silk.

Winchester boy (T. A. Trollope), in 1820, records that beer at the school then was to be had practically at will, and a big jug of it was put each night in the dormitory, "to serve till the morning"; but tea was not only not provided—it was actually forbidden. If a master caught one of the prefects or senior boys indulging in tea secretly prepared, it was the master's duty to smash the whole equipage, using his big pass-key for the purpose, and saying: "What are these things, Sir? William of Wykeham, our founder, Sir, knew nothing of tea!" How fast times do change!

The Chinese, an intellectual and yet distinctly not "nervy" people, of course drink much tea, but they let it brew for a very short while, and never take a large quantity at a time. Rich people in China add other flavours to the tea: a spoonful of dried scented herbs or flowers is put in the pot as well as the tea-leaves. The same curious admixture is used by the Moors who drink tea, and from them the French in Algeria have so far adopted the custom that a bottle of orange-flower water is always served with the pot of weak tea at any café in Algiers. The Japanese have recently introduced on the London and American markets a perfumed tea; it is grown in Formosa, and is in its own nature highly scented, and further, when dried, is mixed with strongly scented flowers, and kept a long time in air-tight receptacles, till the tea has absorbed the odour of the flowers, which are then picked out by hand. It is a rather costly new joy in drinks, and as yet very scarce and hard to come by in London. Orange-scented Pekoe, on the other hand, is an old friend to be had everywhere; but many people do not know much about it, and might find that they would enjoy the result if they tried the experiment of mixing one ounce of this perfumed leaf into a pound of ordinary black tea.

Certain it is that no room can possibly look really attractive, no matter how charming the furniture and ornaments, unless the background—the walls, in fact—be artistic and beautiful. This desirable end is most surely achieved if Hall's Distemper be substituted for the ordinary, frequently ugly, and almost invariably unsanitary wall-paper. Be the room large or small, the rich velvety effect of Hall's Distemper needs only to be seen to be admired, but the smaller the home the greater the relative advantage of this system of treating the walls, as it has the power, to a remarkable extent, of making a room appear larger, lighter, and more airy. The range of colours is very extensive, and not only is this Distemper charming in itself, but it is a thorough disinfectant and germ-destroyer, besides being easily cleaned by light sponging with warm water. The period of spring-cleaning is, of course, the time when the change from wall-paper to distemper could very satisfactorily be effected; but mark this: when a decorator is given his instructions care should be taken that Hall's Distemper is specified, for the manufacturers of this really perfect preparation have paid the usual penalty of success, inasmuch that imitations have flooded the market. It seems incredible, but the makers of Hall's Distemper declare, there are no fewer than seventy imitations of it offered for sale!

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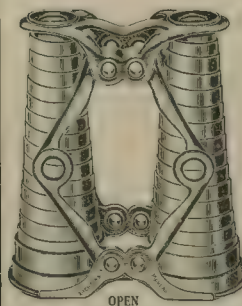
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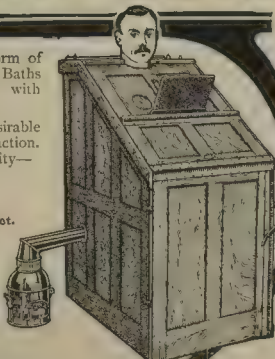
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## "THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN."

(Illustrations of "Science Totems" Page)

IN times past Great Britain led the way in all that pertained to Oceanography. Much was done by individual enterprise, but the State bore its share, as witness the memorable expeditions of the *Beagle* and the *Challenger*, and their glorious achievements. But we have fallen on evil days. Oceanography is not a vote-catching theme; hence we leave this vitally important work to others to carry out. A stern reminder of the fact is before us in the sumptuous volume just published by Macmillan and Co. on "The Depths of the Ocean," by Sir John Murray and Dr. Johan Hjort. Sir John Murray, as everybody knows, is one of the greatest living authorities on all that pertains to the sea. He earned his fame on the *Challenger* Expedition already referred to, and he has gone on adding thereto ever since. He, at any rate, among our own people realises the vital importance to us of a knowledge of the sea; and, convinced that our more northern seas presented problems demanding careful investigation, he was perforce obliged to seek a foreign Power to put his plans for investigation into practice. Briefly, he approached Dr. Hjort, the Director of the Norwegian Fisheries, promising him that if he could induce his Government to lend their investigation vessel, the *Michael Sars* and her scientific staff, he would pay all the expenses of a four-months' summer cruise in the North Atlantic. They naturally accepted so splendid an offer; and we may now read with chagrin of the achievements which should have been ours. In these columns we can do no more than draw attention to the book, for it is a volume of over eight hundred

pages. We have been reminded, not once, but many times, that the areas of the sea suitable for the support of food-fishes are more limited than the corn-growing areas of the land surface; and the pages of this book make this fact clearer than ever before. If votes were to be won by legislation to secure adequate care of these precious areas, our legislators would long since have framed the necessary statutes. As it is the matter is

always shelved when brought to their notice. New sources of supply are indicated in this volume, but, when these are exploited, the last of the reservations of the sea will have been tapped, and unless some legislative effort is made to prevent the present appalling destruction of immature fish, we shall be faced with a fish-famine which will not end in our day. Many, probably, of those who will read this book will for the first time be made

to realise the fact that the study of the sea is a far more intricate subject than they had supposed, revealing quite unsuspected problems as to currents, ocean-depths, salinity, temperature, and so forth, in the matter of physical oceanography, as well as a no less bewildering mass of facts regarding the distribution of plant and animal life, the relation of these to their physical environment, and the interaction of the various types of living organisms on one another. Here and there are weird insights into this world of life. In one place, for example, the authors tell how, during a night in October off the coast of Norway, squids, for miles around, could be seen swimming in the surface waters, looking like milky-white electric lamps being constantly lit and extinguished. These creatures, which are highly phosphorescent, exist in myriads. In great hordes they pursue the herring-shoals, and they are, in turn, eaten by cod and whales. That some are of enormous size and great power is shown by the scars made by their suckers on the skins of the great sperm whale or cachalot. Of the wonderful creatures which float at or near the surface of the open sea, of those which come abroad only by night or by day, according as they love the light or otherwise, and of the amazing revelations of the deep sea, we have no space to speak. The illustrations must speak for themselves.

W. P. P.



Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

A DEMOCRATIC MINISTRY OF ALL THE TALENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES; PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON AND HIS CABINET IN THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON—THE FIRST OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

President Woodrow Wilson's first Cabinet has been called a Ministry of all the talents of the Democratic Party. Along the left, from left to right, are—the President; Mr. William C. McAdoo (Treasury); Mr. James McReynolds (Attorney-General); Mr. Josephus Daniels (Navy); Mr. David F. Houston (Agriculture); Mr. William B. Wilson (Labour); Mr. William C. Redfield (Commerce). On the right in the photograph, from left to right, are—Mr. W. J. Bryan (Secretary of State); Mr. Lindley M. Garrison (War); Mr. Burleson (Postmaster-General); and Mr. Franklin K. Lane (Interior). Mr. Bryan has thrice been a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Burleson, a native of Kentucky, has Conservative leanings, and is said to have voted for Mr. McKinley against Mr. Bryan in 1896. He was prosecuting attorney in the Tobacco Trust case. Mr. Franklin Lane describes himself as a "Roosevelt Democrat." Mr. Burleson hails from Texas. Mr. Redfield is a New York merchant and philanthropist. Mr. Garrison is a lawyer of New Jersey. Mr. Daniels is a journalist from the South. Mr. William Wilson was a leading organiser of the United Mine Workers' Union.

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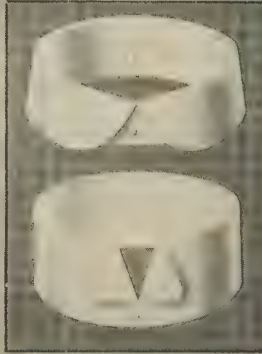
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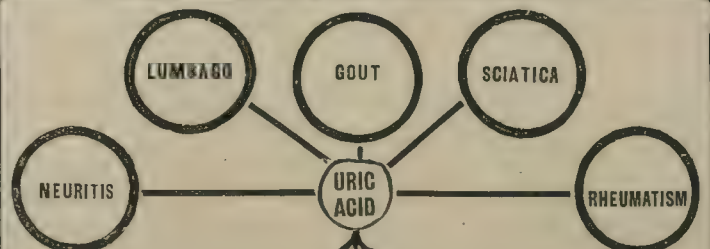
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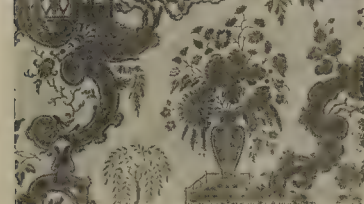
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Dept. 2, 40, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

TRADE MARK

OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS.

THE WORLD-FAMED

Angelus

PLAYER

PIANOS

the extraordinary success of

which is undoubtedly due to

their Artistic Supremacy, Reliability, and Moderate Prices.

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SIR



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

**A Side-Light on the Fuel Problem.** In connection with certain remarks of mine in this column apropos the fuel problem, I have received a most interesting letter from a correspondent, which contains such important statements that I do not hesitate to publish it in full. My correspondent writes—

DEAR SIR,—In a recent article in *The Illustrated London News* you spoke of alcohol as the motor fuel of the future, pro-

purposes, is free of duty in every form. All the products have ready markets; the charcoal is of the high quality necessary for steel-making for armour-plates, etc., and sells at £1 to £5 per ton. The tar can all be sold at £2 per ton—in fact, it is proposed to get a large quantity of this for the purpose of "Strongite" roads, described by Colonel R. E. Crompton as the best and cheapest he had come across. Acetic acid is £30 per ton, and when made into acetone for cordite is £90 and over. Several other products are obtained, all of which have markets, so that the alcohol can always be sold at a price to beat petrol and benzol. The latter is having a lot of nonsense written about it at present; all coal is not suitable, and colliery owners cannot afford to put down costly plants for it when they can sell their coal in the raw state from the pit, instead of a doubtful market for coke.—Yours truly,

R. F. STRONG.

**Unconfirmed Statements.** I hasten to say that I do not associate myself in any way with the statements made by my correspondent, nor must it be assumed that I desire to cast any doubt upon them. His letter reached me on the eve of the holidays, too late for me to investigate the statements it contains, though I

claims made can be said to be substantiated. First, there is the one that four times the percentages have been obtained from peat than have ever been secured by any known process. That is a very big claim indeed. Next, there is the statement that methylic alcohol is the ideal motor-fuel. It is nothing of the sort so far as existing engines are concerned. Mixed with benzol, it can be used with fair success in motors of current design; by itself, it shows excellent efficiency used in engines having a much greater compression than we consider normal in petrol practice. That does not alter my view that alcohol is the thing we have to look to for an issue out of the present impossible position created by the petroleum monopoly. Lastly, there is the point about Excise restrictions. I have always understood that, apart from the technical difficulties attending the use

(Continued overleaf.)



THE RESULT OF SPECIAL ENCOURAGEMENT BY PATRIOTIC EMPLOYERS; RUDGE-WHITWORTH RECRUITS FOR THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE TERRITORIALS.

The Rudge-Whitworth Company, cycle-manufacturers to the King, have for some years granted special facilities for their men to join the Territorials. Further concessions and encouragements were recently made after a conference between the management and Lieutenant-Colonel Freear Ash, who has just assumed command of the 7th Battalion (Coventry) of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The next day fifty-two men were recruited, many of whom are shown in the photograph. The centre figures are Captain J. Elliott, Adjutant, and Dr. Horton, Medical Officer.

viding the Government would relax the very stringent Excise regulations which govern its manufacture and sale. I was much interested in your remarks, as I have long experimented on peat to obtain the valuable products therein. I have succeeded after several years' costly experiments in obtaining over four times the percentages the Germans and others have hitherto obtained, the products being tar, acetic acid, charcoal, methylic alcohol, etc. The latter is the ideal motor fuel, and as it is a by-product, is practically free of cost and can be distributed at a total price of 1s. per gallon. The importance of being able to put a fuel like alcohol on the market at a low price will be obvious to all; the necessary capital, however, required is large, but should easily be obtained: the raw material, peat, all over the kingdom can be had on easy terms. It has been put to me several times that Excise duties on alcohol were a bar to its adoption. However, I have had this fully gone into by H.M. Customs and Excise experts, and hold their written authority that methylic alcohol, so long as it is not rectified for drinking

certainly intend to go most thoroughly into the claims advanced. I have, however, thought it best to publish his letter first, in the hope that it may lead to comment from others more competent to judge of the technical possibilities than myself.

As the matter stands at present, there are several things which will have to be thoroughly cleared up before the



EMPLOYING 5000 HANDS AND COVERING OVER FORTY ACRES; ONE OF THE WORKS OF THE GOODYEAR TYRE AND RUBBER COMPANY.

These works occupy a ground area of forty-one acres, and the floor space is a million square feet. There are 5000 employees. The power plant capacity is 8500 h.p. and the engine capacity 6000 h.p. All particulars of Goodyear tyres are given on the full-page advertisement in this issue.

## What is the general opinion of the private motorist on RED-BLACK NON-SKID Continental Tyres

"You use them once, and—ALWAYS."

Dear Sirs,—With reference to the 880 x 120 Non-skid cover which I have had in use for some time on my 20-10 h.p. DELAHAYE car, and which you have now retreaded with plain tread, I thought you might be interested to know that, as far as I can possibly estimate, this cover has run between seven and eight thousand miles on my car.

I use detachable wire wheels, and so am able to change the tyres from the back to the front wheels. All this distance was, therefore, not covered on the back wheels, although during the greater proportion of its life it was in use as a driving tyre. Since having been retreaded it has run another 600 miles, and is apparently well fitted for further service. Yours faithfully,

(Signed) T. P. SEARIGHT.

CONTINENTAL TYRE & RUBBER CO.  
(Great Britain), LTD.,  
3 and 4, THURLOE PLACE, LONDON.

Have you tried the "Continental" 1913—  
the Tennis Ball of perfect balance?





# GOOD YEAR TYRES

With or Without Non-Skid Treads.



## ARE YOUR TYRE BILLS EXCESSIVE?

### Maximum Mileage at Minimum Cost

GOODYEAR TYRES ARE UNIVERSALLY RECOGNISED AS THE LEADERS IN THE MOTORING WORLD.

Our output for 1912 reached 918,687 tyres.

An overwhelming number of prospective sales compels us to estimate our 1913 output at 2,000,000 tyres. Such increases are irresistible and prove that Goodyear tyres are the best.

#### More Mileage

Fourteen years' close study by our experts has resulted in the production of this famous Goodyear tyre.

It gives a **GREATER MILEAGE AND MORE EFFICIENT SERVICE** than any other make of tyre on the market.

This is the verdict of men—250,000 users—who are carefully measuring tyre mileage and keeping accurate track of tyre cost.

#### Distinctive Features

Exclusive patents and features make Goodyear a **DISTINCTIVE TYRE**.

These features—including the "NO-RIM-CUT" (*Straight Side Type*) 10% OVERSIZE—the wonderful Rubber Non-Skid—the double cure process—and the patented fabric breaker strip—will be explained in our coming educational advertising campaign.

#### Tyre Economy

We will point out to the motorist that to use **GOODYEAR TYRES MEANS ECONOMY**—an actual

saving of pounds, shillings and pence.

Every motorist, in this age of odometers, makes a deep study of tyre economics.

Thousands of them have proved that Goodyear tyres have met with their idea of tyre perfection.

Follow in the wake of these users in every part of the globe, if you are at all interested, and by **ACTUAL USE** prove to your own satisfaction that our tyres actually save you money.

### TEST THEM AGAINST THE MILEAGE ON YOUR SPEEDOMETER.

#### Wonderful Growth

Our wonderful growth proves success. Sales during 1910 and 1911 increased 500%. Last year's sales far exceeded the previous twelve years put together.

They doubled six times in three years, and to keep pace with this ever-increasing, overwhelming demand has necessitated constant additions to Goodyear plants.

The present output capacity is 8,000 tyres per day.

Our factories are open day and night to allow us to cope with the enormous demand.

We are in a position to supply not only the "No-Rim-Cut" (*Straight Side Type*) Tyres, but also the beaded edge type in all sizes—both millimetre and inch.

Write us for Price List, Dept. G. Let us have particulars of your cars—rims, etc.—on attached coupon, and we will send full information.

### "No-Rim-Cut" (*Straight-Side Type*) 10% Oversize

**"No-Rim-Cut" Superiority**  
Before the invention of "No-Rim-Cut" (*Straight Side Type*) tyres—our patent type of tyre—there was made the beaded edge type, which is the hooked-base tyre in first picture. With this type of tyre, the rim flanges are set to curve inwards. They must grasp the hooks in the tyre base, for this is what holds the tyre on.



When the beaded edge type of tyre is run wholly or partly deflated, these curved-in rim flanges dig into the tyre. When the tyre is punctured the frequent result is to wreck the tyre in a moment. The same result occurs when tyres of this kind are run with too little inflation.

This type of tyre is really a relic of the old bicycle days, when rim-cutting did not figure. It is still retained by motor car tyre manufacturers only for lack of some feasible way to displace it.

That way came when the Goodyear inventors brought out the

#### "No-Rim-Cut" (*Straight Side Type*) Tyre.

This type of tyre has a hookless base. It does not, like the beaded edge type, need to hook on to the rim. The "No-Rim-Cut" (*Straight Side Type*) tyre has six flat bands of 126 braided wires vulcanized into the tyre base. These bands make the tyre base unstretchable; nothing can force the tyre over the rim flange.

When the tyre is inflated, it is held to the rim by an average pressure of 134 pounds to the inch. So your removable rim flanges, when you use this type, are set to curve outwards instead of inward. There is no changing of



"No-Rim Cut" (*Straight Side Type*) 10% Oversize

rim if you have any standard type of detachable rim. You simply fit the removable flanges from one side to the other, so the rounded sides come next to the tyre. If your car is equipped with ordinary one-piece rims the expense of changing over to detachable rims is slight. When this tyre is run soft, or completely deflated, the tyre comes against a rounded edge, and rim-cutting is made impossible. It has never occurred, and can never occur, on any "No-Rim-Cut" (*Straight Side Type*) tyre.

The argument is accepted by tens of thousands of motorists who emphatically declare that repair bills are considerably reduced.

#### 10% Oversize

"No-Rim-Cut" (*Straight Side Type*) tyres are 10% oversize. Their construction allows, without any skimping of quality, for 10% more air than other tyres of the same rated size.

More air means added carrying capacity. It saves the bursts due to overloading. **10% OVERSIZE MEANS 25% ADDED TO YOUR TYRE MILEAGE.**

**The GOODYEAR TYRE & RUBBER CO.**  
(Great Britain) LTD.  
CENTRAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.

#### FACTORIES:

Bowmanville—Canada.

Akron, Ohio—U.S.A.

Rio de Janeiro—Brazil.

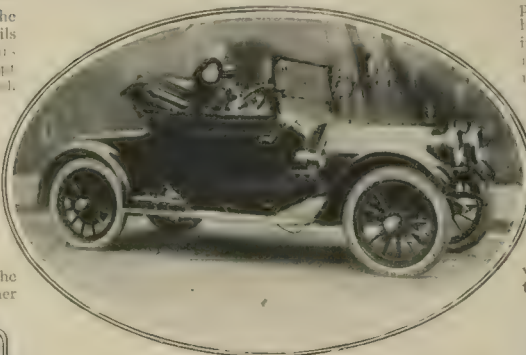
Branches and Stockists everywhere.

Please send me particulars of your tyres.  
Name of Car..... Size of Tyres.....  
Type of Rim..... Name and Address.....  
Weight of Car.....



*(Continued)*  
of alcohol as a motor-fuel, the main trouble was with the  
various authorities; and that is the impression that prevails  
to this day. I have seen many of these cars, and I can assure  
you that they are much the better. But I do not know much  
about them. I have seen many of these cars, and I can assure  
you that they are much the better. But I do not know much  
about them. I have seen many of these cars, and I can assure  
you that they are much the better. But I do not know much  
about them.

**Tyres and the Growth of Motoring.**  
The finest indication of the enormous growth of the automobile movement is to be found in the expansion of the big tyre companies; not only that, but in the further

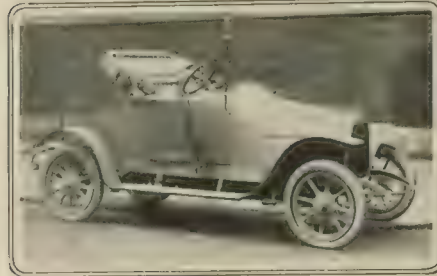


A WELL-KNOWN COMEDIAN AND HIS CAR: MR. S. POLUSKI  
IN HIS 18-22 H.P. BEDFORD, FITTED WITH AN ARCADIAN  
CARRIOLET BODY.

artistic effect, while the indirect electric-lighting system produces a soft, radiant light which entirely pleases the eye. The ground-floor and basement are used as stock-rooms, while the administrative departments are housed away up on the sixth floor.

Coincident with the opening of the London premises, it is interesting to note the increased sales of the company as a criterion of the rapid expansion of automobilism. In 1912 the total output of Goodyear tyres was 918,687

pneumatics alone. This year, two million tyres will have to be manufactured to meet the demand. I am told that one in every four cars owned in Canada and the United States is shod with Goodyears. This prosperity has in great measure been brought about by the introduction of the "No Rim-cut" cover. When introduced, this type of tyre, which is straight-sided and eliminates rim-cutting, marked an epoch in the history of motor-tyre manufacture. The Goodyear non-skid, because of its distinctive construction and ability to resist side slip, has become one of the most popular tyres on the market. The new London company, which will control the Goodyear business in Europe, Australasia, South Africa, India—in fact, the whole world with the exception of the American continent—is under the supervision of Mr. L. C. Van Bever, who, prior to taking over the new concern, was vice-president of the Canadian

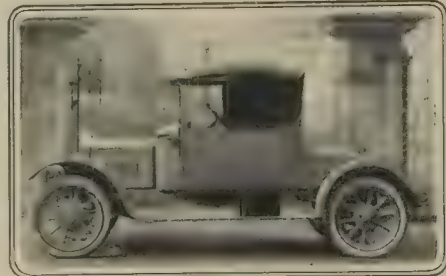


OF A MAKE SUCCESSFUL IN THE NORTHERN  
GAMES AT STOCKHOLM: A 5-12 H.P. OPEL CAR.  
At the Northern Games held at Stockholm last month, the Opel car driven by Joerns gained the first prize in the Classic Ice Races. Thirty-five cars competed.

expansion shown by the coming into the British trade of tyre firms from across the Atlantic. In order to point the moral, I may perhaps be permitted to instance the enterprise of the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company, which has recently opened quite a palatial premises in Kingsway. I paid a visit there the other day, and although I am not apt to enthuse much over things of the kind, I really think some few details may be of interest. On the ground floor is a spacious show-room, said to be the finest in Europe, and, I should say, with good reason. Everything is carried out in mahogany and brass grille work, the effect produced being that of a high-class banking establishment rather than of a tyre show-room. An array of palms heightens the



THE NEWEST DESIGN IN "ALL-WEATHER" CARS: A 15-20 H.P. FIAT CHASSIS  
MOUNTED WITH A HANDSOME "ALL-ENCLOSED LIMOUSINE" BODY CONSTRUCTED  
BY THE FIAT BODY WORKS.



SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR DOCTORS: AN ALL-  
BRITISH "STANDARD" TWO-SEATER CAR.

This car has just been built by the Standard Motor Company, Ltd., of Coventry, for a well-known medical man in Birkenhead.

Goodyear Company; and he will have the assistance of an able staff, consisting of Mr. H. B. Ball as secretary; Mr. J. Traaxler, sales manager; Mr. W. H. Workman, manager of the service department; and Mr. E. J. Samuel, advertising manager. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the Goodyear Company maintains three factories: one at Bowmanville, Canada; another at Akron, Ohio; and one at Rio de Janeiro—in addition to their own cotton-mills at Putnam, Conn. All told, there are about 11,000 Goodyear factory employees, and these are responsible for the daily production of some 8000 pneumatic tyres for cars, 45 tons of solid rubber tyres for commercial vehicles, and 3000 cycle and motor-cycle tyres.

W. WHITALL.

# STEEL-STUDDED PALMER CORD MOTOR TYRES

## A Tyre of Distinction.

THE Steel-Studded Palmer Cord Motor Tyre is distinctive from all other steel-studded tyres. The studs are made in two parts—a feature which allows the heads to be many degrees harder than is possible with other studs the stems of which must be kept soft for rivetting into leather or canvas. Further, the tread is so shaped that the wear and strain are evenly distributed all over the studs. Other distinctive points are the Palmer Cord foundation; the absolute equality of tensions only obtainable by machine construction; and material of the Palmer standard. Combined, they afford increased mileage and comfort.

Write for our Pamphlet.

**THE PALMER TYRE LTD.,**

Motor Tyre Makers by Appointment to H.M. the King.

119, 121, & 123, Shaftesbury Avenue,  
London, W.C.

Telephone:  
Gerrard 1214  
(4 lines).

Telegrams:  
Tyricord,  
London.

A 15-20 h.p.  
Touring Car.



An Experience of  
**OVER 30,000 MILES.**

One of many.

MOTORING pleasure in its truest sense is the possession of the motorist who owns and drives an Armstrong-Whitworth Car.

"The Armstrong-Whitworth car which I have had over three years, has covered between 30,000 and 40,000 miles; has never stopped owing to mechanical defect, and is still running well." A. S., HOLME BANK, KENDAL.

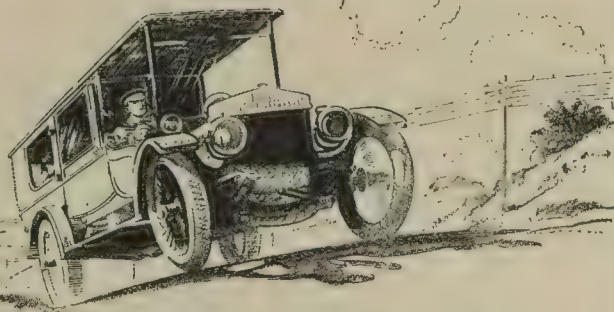
The Armstrong-Whitworth car demands your consideration. Write for a free copy of our descriptive book.

# ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH

Builders of Dreadnoughts.

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH & CO., LTD.,  
Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
LONDON: 3, Blenheim Street, Bond Street, MANCHESTER: 114, Deansgate.





## GOOD WORK ON THE DAIMLER.

"Amington Hall, Tamworth,  
March 7, 1913.

"Dear Sirs,

"I want to tell you of the splendid result I have just got from one of your 895 x 135 rubber-studded covers. It burst a few days ago after having been on one of the front wheels of my car for two years within a fortnight, and ran 11,818 miles, on anything but good roads, and with very heavy loads.

"My car is a 42 h.p. Daimler Landaulette, and weighs two tons without anyone in it, and we very often have a load of seven people.

"I have had six or seven of your rubber-studded tyres, and have never had a bad one, or one that has done less than about 5000 miles, which is not a bad record.

"Yours truly,

"SYDNEY FISHER."



# GOODRICH TYRES

Manufactured by  
THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., LTD.,  
117-123, Golden Lane, London, E.C.

# Rudge Multi



By Appointment  
Cycle Makers to  
H.M. King George

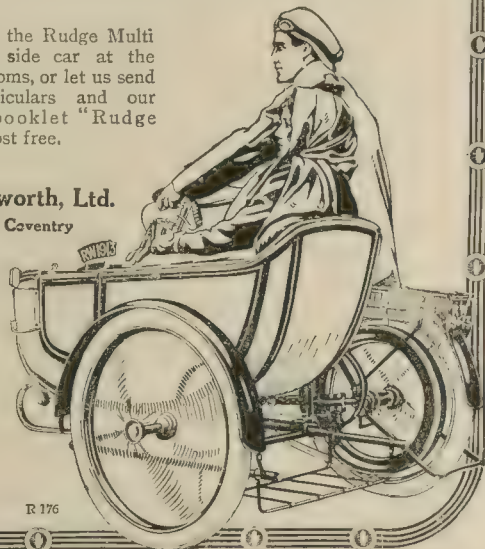
## The Rudge Multi Chef-d'Oeuvre

The old speed gears are now superseded by the RUDGE MULTI gear, which means no strain, no danger to balance—a most important point—and a perfect and instantaneous manipulation of all its range of 20 speeds. It crowns the fine engineering work of the Rudge Motor Bicycle. This Multi gear makes the Rudge absolutely supreme as a side-car machine.

Call and see the Rudge Multi with its new side car at the nearest Showrooms, or let us send you full particulars and our interesting booklet "Rudge Wrinkles"—post free.

Rudge-Whitworth, Ltd.  
(Dept. 256), Coventry

London Depôts:  
230 Tottenham  
Court Road  
(Oxford St. End),  
W.;  
23 Holborn  
Viaduct, E.C.



R 176

## WHEN YOU BUY AN UMBRELLA OR SUNSHADE

ALWAYS OPEN IT  
AND LOOK FOR THESE MARKS

S.F.O.X & CO LIMITED PARAGON

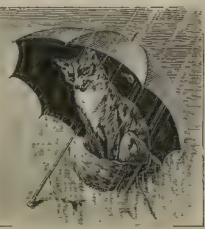
ON THE FRAME.

Don't judge by the Handle only,  
THE FRAME IS THE VITAL PART.  
After a test of 60 years

## FOX'S FRAMES

ARE STILL  
THE BEST  
IN THE  
WORLD.

Refuse all  
Substitutes.



PRICES 6/6 1/-



FOUR TINTS  
D'AZUR, NATURELLE  
ROSE & RACHET

# Poudre d'Amour

FOR THE COMPLEXION  
AND TOILET

ALSO FOR THE NURSERY  
AND ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN  
HYGIENIC & PREPARED WITH  
PURE & HARMLESS MATERIALS

AT ALL  
PERFUMERS, CHEMISTS &c

WHOLESALE ONLY OF BISHOPSTOWN & SONS LTD LONDON

## The Celebrated

# 12 H.P. ROVER CAR

Price **£350** complete.

with Hood, Screen, Side and Tail Lamps, Acetylene  
Headlights, Horn, and Spare Wheel with Studded Tyre.

## THE ROVER CO., LTD., Coventry

And at 59-61, New Oxford Street, London.

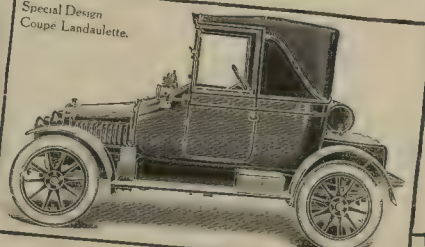
## Ideal Morgan Coachwork on the Celebrated Adler Chassis

From 10 h.p. Prices  
to 65 h.p. from £280.

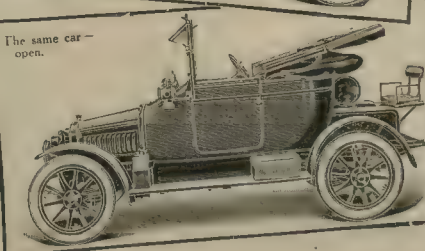
Illustrated descriptive Brochure  
sent free on request.

**MORGAN**  
& CO., LTD.,  
127, Long Acre, W.C.  
and  
10, Old Bond Street, W.  
HIGH-CLASS MOTOR BODIES  
built for all makes of Chassis.

Special Design  
Coupe Landaulette.



The same car—  
open.



## The All-British Standard

Three Years' Guarantee.

STANDS pre-eminent as  
a "practical" car in  
the hands of the user. Its  
reputation rests on the very  
solid foundation afforded  
by its everyday use on  
the road in every part of  
the world. Four models:  
4 & 6 cyl. 15 h.p. to 29 h.p.  
From £375 complete.

For Delivery in May.

The All-British "Standard" 9'5.

A perfect miniature two-  
seated car, complete with  
Hood, Screen, &c.—£185.

Catalogue and name of nearest  
agent sent upon request.

The Standard Motor Co. Ltd.  
Standard Works, Coventry.

London Agents: Pychley  
Autocar Co., Ltd., 179-  
181, Gt. Portland St., W.





## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Jan. 5, 1911) of Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS ARROWSMITH, of 6, Upper Belgrave Road, Clifton, publisher and printer, who died on Jan. 19, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £55,770. The testator gives £3400 and £3500 to his sister Catherine Jane Brown; £250 and 500 shares in J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd., each to Frank Newton Tribe and Thomas Webb Williams; £2000 and 2000 £1 shares to Thomas R. Davies; £500 each to his niece Mabel Bucknell and his sister-in-law Eva Adams; 1000 shares each to Ann Mary Grant and Charles Pearce Brown; pictures, prints and drawings, and a bronze cast of Edward Colston, to the Corporation of Bristol; many other legacies; and the residue to his nephew James Arnold Arrowsmith-Brown.

The will (dated April 11, 1912) of Mr. GEORGE COTTON CURTIS, of Brook Street, W., a partner in Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock and Co., bankers, Lombard Street, who died on Jan. 24, is proved by his brothers, the value of the estate amounting to £133,167. The testator gives £100 each to five sisters; 300 deferred shares in the Bergvik Company in trust for his sister Florence Lucy for life, and then for his niece Louisa Harriet Curtis; 1400 shares in the Bergvik Company to his brother Hubert Montague Cotton Curtis; £500 each to Arthur Drury Curtis and Cecil Drury Curtis; £100 to Bettine A., daughter of Sir William M. Curtis; and his shares and interest in Roberts, Lubbock and Co., and the residue of his property to his brother Edward Beaumont Cotton Curtis.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1905) of Mr. ALLAN HARVEY DRUMMOND, of 7, Ennismore Gardens, a partner in Drummond's Bank, Charing Cross, who died on Jan. 28, is proved by the widow, Lady Katherine A. G. Drummond, the value of the estate being £50,836 17s. 7d. He gives everything to his wife as she might appoint, and in default of appointment to her for life, and then for his children.

The will (dated April 12, 1893) of Mr. BENJAMIN LEIGH SMITH, of Scaldals, near Robertsbridge, Sussex, and the Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, who died on Jan. 4, is proved by Lathian Demail Nicholson and William Henry Neale, the value of the real and personal estate being £110,781. The testator gives £1000 to his wife, she being already provided for; £3000 each for his younger children; £500 each to the executors; £100 to Eria Eyre Neale; an annuity of £104 to Richard Clarke; an annuity of £20 to Ann Oliphant; and the residue to his son who shall first attain twenty-three years of age.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Peter Mackenzie Coats, Woodside House, Paisley, and Battleby Redgorton, Perth £211,866  
Mr. Charles Henry Scott, West Bank, Heaton Mersey £208,538  
Mr. James Woolley Summers, M.P., Worthenbury, Flint £170,483  
Mr. John Garner, Weaver Villa, Winsford, Chester £166,810

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

R. F. DAVENPORT (Forest Hill).—Of course it is only by a very liberal interpretation of the laws of chess that a piece of the other colour can be claimed for an advanced Pawn; it never has happened to our knowledge in actual practice, nor would the claim be admitted in any ordinary competition.

H. F. DEAKIN (Fulwood).—Thanks for corrected diagram.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3585 received from C. A. M. (Penang): Of No. 3588 from A. W. P. of No. 3589 from J. B. Canara (Madeira). A. Vandyke (Netherlands); F. G. Glanville (Weymouth), and F. R. Pickering: 1. N. 12, 13 from A. W. Hamilton Gell (Hyères), John Isaacson (Liverpool), F. Glanville, Blakeley (Norwich), J. D. Bowhill (Burgess Hill), F. Milbank, and D. Jones.

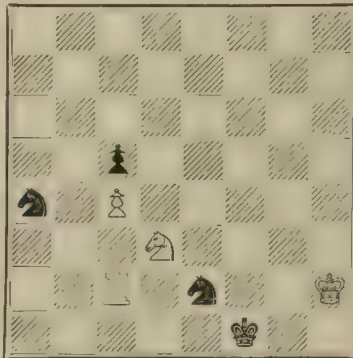
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3591 received from J. Deering (Cahara), F. Milbank, J. Cohn (Berlin), J. Green (Boulogne), L. Schlu (Arona), E. G. Gough (Bristol), G. Scillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J. Churruarín (Southampton), J. Fowler, H. F. Deakin (Fulwood), H. S. Branda (Lima), W. H. Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), Blair H. Cochrane (Harting), W. Best (Dorchester), Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), J. Wilcock (Surrey), E. J. Winter-Wood (Aldington), H. Grasett (Baldwin), R. Winters (Canterbury), James Gamble (Belfast), A. W. Hamilton Gell, F. Glanville, J. Dixon, R. Murphy (Wexford), J. C. Gemmell (Campbelltown), and J. C. Stackhouse (Torquay).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3590.—By G. BROWNE.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to B 2nd P to B 5th  
2. R takes Q (ch) P to B 3th  
3. Q to K sq, mate. K takes B

If Black play 1. K takes P, 2. P to K 5th (ch); 1. if 2. P to K 5th, 2. Q takes P (ch); 1. if 2. P to K 5th, 2. Q to R 4th; 1. if 2. P to K 4th, P becomes Q, etc.

PROBLEM No. 3593.—By H. J. M. BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves

By the death of Mr. E. N. Frankenstein chess in general, and the City of London Chess Club in particular, lose a most enthusiastic and generous supporter. He was a problem-composer of the first rank over forty years ago, and his share in the production of the "Chess Problem Text Book" was a very large one. Of late years he was conspicuous for his interest in brilliant chess over the board, manifested by the gift of many prizes for such games, and in Retractors, in which, however, the public taste has not followed him.

## CHESS IN CUBA.

Game played at Havana in the Invitation Tournament of the Havana Chess Club, between Messrs. CORZO and CAPABLANCA.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. Corzo.)	BLACK (Mr. Capablanca.)	WHITE (Mr. Corzo.)	BLACK (Mr. Capablanca.)
1. P to Q 4th	K Kt to B 3rd	14. K to K sq	K to B 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	15. B to Q 4th	P to K Kt 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	16. B takes B (ch)	R takes B
4. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Kt to Q 4th	R to Q 4th
		18. P to B 5th	Q to K 4th
		19. Q to Q 3rd	R to K sq
		20. Kt to K 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
		21. B takes P	R takes P
		22. P takes R	

Black seems to favour this defence in the Queen's Pawn Game, but its validity has yet to be established. Against Janowsky, who met it with a close game—on theoretical grounds the correct line of reply—it was unsuccessful.

It would momentarily appear that White, by his clever combination, had successfully stemmed the attack; but the cost is too great. His Pawns are broken up, and his pieces are prisoners.

Pawn, which is now seriously compromising his development.

7. Q to K 2nd  
8. Kt to Q 5th  
9. K P takes Kt  
10. Kt to B 3rd  
11. K to B 2nd

There seems nothing better against Black's ingenious attack.

11. K R to Kt sq  
12. Q to K sq  
13. Q to K 5th (ch)  
14. K to K sq  
15. Q takes P  
16. K to K 4th  
17. K to K 4th  
18. K to K 4th  
19. K to K 4th  
20. K to K 4th  
21. K to K 4th  
22. K to K 4th  
23. K to K 4th  
24. K to K 4th  
25. K to K 4th  
26. K to K 4th  
27. K to K 4th  
28. K to K 4th  
29. K to K 4th  
30. K to K 4th  
31. K to K 4th  
32. K to K 4th  
33. K to K 4th  
34. K to K 4th  
35. K to K 4th

White resigns.

Our musical critic, in our Issue of March 15, referred to Dr. Theo Lierhammer, who had just given a recital at Bechstein's, as a "veteran" singer. As a matter of fact, Dr. Lierhammer is only forty-seven, and it is but twelve years since he first made his bow to an English audience. We have much pleasure in withdrawing the invidious epithet.

Among lawn-tennis players, the "Continental" tennis ball is becoming a favourite. These balls have been used very largely in the principal tournaments, both at home and abroad, and we hear that the Covered Courts Club of Dulwich, which arranged to play a tournament at Easter in Bremen against the Bremen Lawn Tennis Club, chose "Continental" balls for the contest.

With the commencement of a new season the various large hotels in Lucerne which remain closed during the winter have reopened their doors in splendid spring sunshine. One of the most attractive is the Grand Hotel Europe, which, with its garden, is charmingly situated on the banks of the Lake of Lucerne.

On the double-page drawing, by Mr. R. Caton Woodville, of the battle of Alexandria, on March 21, 1801, published in our last issue, we stated that both battalions of the Gloucester Regiment wear a "black" badge in recognition of the bravery of the 28th Foot (now the 1st Battalion of the Gloucestershires) in that battle. The word "black" should have been printed "back." The error arose through a misreading of a description in a book of reference consulted.

## No more Ugly Ears

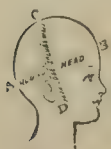
Why allow your child to be annoyed in later life by outstanding ears, when you can easily prevent it now? Get the Claxton Ear-Cap, and let it be worn in the nursery and during sleep, and any tendency to ugly ears will soon be corrected. The pressure exerted is imperceptible, but thoroughly effective, and the



cartilages of the ear are gently moulded while they are pliable, and beautiful, well-placed ears in adult life are thus ensured. In addition, the Claxton Ear-Cap prevents the hair tangling during sleep, and causes the child to breathe through the nose instead of the mouth, which is so common a cause in chest and throat troubles. Patronised by the nobility, gentry and medical profession. The

## CLAXTON EAR-CAP

is the recognised standard appliance, and is made in twenty-one sizes, and directions for measurement are given at foot. The Claxton Ear-Cap may be obtained of all chemists, stores, and outfitters; and purchasers should look for the little silky gauze diamond on the ear shown in illustration above. To order direct fill up and forward form below.



## Special Order Form.

To I. L. Claxton, Castle Laboratory, W.

Herewith please find remittance for 4/- for the Claxton Patent Ear-Cap. The measurement right round head touching points A and B is ... and from lobe to lobe of ears marked D, touching at point C, is ...

Name ...

Address ...

Illustrated London News, MAR. 29, 1913

## Get rid of your Skin Trouble There is danger in delay—get Antexema to-day

You can stop that horrid, worrying irritation, which annoys you all day and keeps you awake at night, and get rid of, once and for all, those ugly face spots, patch of eczema, or some other skin illness. You can start your cure this very minute. Get Antexema and apply it to your irritated skin, and it will immediately feel cool, easy and free from pain. Go on applying Antexema, and every sign of skin trouble will soon disappear.

Antexema is not like ointment, which is such a nuisance in use, and fails to cure even when you do use it. Instead of being a quack nostrum, Antexema is a physician's remedy, and every bottle is carefully prepared from his original prescription. Doctors have proved that Antexema actually does cure, and therefore they prescribe and use it in their own private practice.

## A Marvellous Remedy.

Antexema is invisible on the skin when applied, and forms an airtight antiseptic artificial covering to the bad place, which excludes grit and germs so that the healing virtues of the remedy have full play.

I. A. F., of Weybridge, writes:—"I used Antexema for facial blemishes, and am delighted with it. I shall never be without it, and only wish I had known of it before. I tried other remedies

but they did not do me any good."

Mrs. C., of West Ham, writes:—"I feel it my duty to inform you of the marvellous cure I have gained. I have suffered for twelve months, was under three doctors for nine months, and received no benefit. I got a small bottle of Antexema and it gave me more ease than I derived from anything else. I had previously had no rest day or night with my hands. It has only taken three bottles for a complete cure."

Antexema cures every skin complaint at any age, in any part of the body, and however long the trouble has lasted. Everything else may have failed, but Antexema is bound to succeed. That's why you must try it. Eczema, rashes, bad legs, bad hands, face spots, and every other sore, irritated, scaly, or blotchy skin condition is cured by Antexema.

## Start your Cure To-day.

Do your duty to your skin and get Antexema to-day. Supplied by all chemists and stores everywhere. Also of Boots' Cash Chemists, Army and Navy, Civil Service Stores, Harrod's, Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Parke's, Taylor's, and Lewis and Burrows at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle, or direct, post free, in plain wrapper, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. Also throughout India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and Europe.





## GREECE'S VICTOR-KING: THE NEW EUROPEAN SOVEREIGN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. RUSSELL AND SON



SUCCESSOR OF THE MURDERED KING GEORGE I.: HIS MAJESTY KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE.

The assassination of George I., King of the Hellenes, raised the Crown Prince suddenly to the Greek Throne, and the news of the tragedy was still unknown by many when Prince Nicholas, third son of the dead Sovereign, officially announced the fact of his father's end to the authorities and military officers at Salonika, and administered the oath of fealty to the new ruler, King Constantine. His Majesty was born at Athens

on August 2, 1868. His recent military successes, particularly the taking of Yanina have done much to strengthen both the Greek Throne and his own hold upon the people whose head he now is. In October 1889 he married Sophie, Princess of Prussia who is a sister of the German Emperor, and was born at Potsdam in 1870. They have five children—three sons and two daughters.



## THE TRAGEDY OF SALONIKA: THE MURDER OF THE KING OF GREECE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOHRINGER.



THE NEW QUEEN OF GREECE: QUEEN SOPHIE, WIFE OF KING CONSTANTINE.



THE QUEEN-MOTHER OF GREECE: QUEEN OLGA, WIDOW OF THE LATE KING.



WITH THEIR FAMILY: KING CONSTANTINE AND QUEEN SOPHIE OF GREECE.

King Constantine, who has come to the Greek Throne in such tragic fashion, was born at Athens on August 2, 1868. His Queen, formerly known as Princess Sophie of Prussia, sister of the present German Emperor, was born on June 14, 1870. Prince George, the new Successor, as the heir to the Throne is called in his own country, was born on July 19, 1890. Prince Alexander was born on August 1, 1893;

Princess Hélène on May 2, 1896, Prince Paul on December 14, 1901, and Princess Irene on February 13, 1904. His Majesty has four brothers—Princes George, Nicholas, Andrew, and Christopher; and one sister—Princess Marie, who married the Grand Duke George Nicolaievitch of Russia. The widowed Queen-Mother, Queen Olga, was a Russian Grand Duchess. She married the late King in 1867.



## SHOT IN THE TOWN HE ENTERED IN TRIUMPH; AND IN CONTENT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY STUART.



MURDERED DURING HIS RETURN FROM A WALK IN SALONIKA: GEORGE I., KING OF THE HELLENES—  
WITH QUEEN ALEXANDRA, HIS ELDEST SISTER.

The "Times" correspondent at Salonika states that on the afternoon of his assassination, King George I. was returning from a walk to the White Tower. To those with him he said: "To-morrow, when I pay my formal visit to the Dreadnought 'Goeben,' the German battle-ship is to honour the Greek King here in Salonika. That fills me with happiness and content." At that very moment, the fatal shot

was fired; and fifteen minutes later, his Majesty was dead. King George I., who was born, in December 1845, a Prince of Denmark, second son of King Christian IX., accepted the Greek Throne on June 6, 1863, when his father was not yet a Sovereign. Queen Alexandra is his eldest sister. The late King was uncle to four European monarchs—our King George, the Tsar, and the Kings of Denmark and Norway.



## THE RULER WHOSE WORD MEANS SWORD OR OLIVE BRANCH FOR EUROPE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY VOIGT.



A PREACHER OF PEACE WHO BELIEVES THAT IF A NATION WOULD HAVE PEACE IT MUST BE PREPARED FOR WAR:  
HIS MAJESTY WILHELM II., GERMAN EMPEROR, KING OF PRUSSIA.

It is no exaggeration to say that the German Emperor is in a position to determine whether Europe shall be in a state of war or in peace, and it is good to remember that throughout his remarkable reign his Majesty has, on a number of occasions, preferred the olive branch to the sword. The militancy he does not seek to disguise comes, he would tell you, from a firm belief that if a nation would have peace it must be prepared for war. Many of his speeches have emphasised the point, and, although he is for ever, and rightly, encouraging patriotism in Germany, he is as constantly urging the putting

of that patriotism to civilising and commercial uses, rather than to the mere cult of arms. Only the other day, addressing officers of the Landwehr, he said: "The Fatherland expects of you, in the first place, not martial laurels, but meritorious activity as citizens. It counts upon you standing true at the side of the German nation, and especially of German youth, with counsel and deed and exemplary character. Such championship of the ideal values of life will render you all the more efficient for the performance of your military duties on the battlefield too, if the need of the Fatherland should compel."



# SEEN FROM BELOW THE WATER'S SURFACE: ANIMALS "REVEALED."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. FRANCIS WARD.



SEEN COMING TO THE SURFACE: A WATER-HEN UNDER THE WATER.



PHOTOGRAPHED WHILE UNDER WATER: A WATER-HEN BELOW THE SURFACE.



PHOTOGRAPHED WHILE PLUNGING DOWN UNDER WATER TO FISH: A SEAL.



AS SEEN FROM BELOW THE WATER'S SURFACE: A HERON STEPPING OUT IN THE WATER.



AS SEEN FROM BELOW THE WATER'S SURFACE:  
A HERON WALKING IN THE WATER.



CATCHING A FISH: A SEAL PHOTOGRAPHED BELOW WATER.

Dr. Francis Ward, M.D., F.Z.S., F.R.P.S., has made a very large series of valuable observations from "tanks" so placed below water-level that he can watch the life of fish under water and the actions of birds under water and on the surface. His methods are fully illustrated on another page, and fully dealt with in an article

in this issue; but it may be added here—to quote the introduction to his own "Marvels of Fish Life as Revealed by the Camera"—"If observations and illustrations of concealing methods are to be of any real interest, it is necessary that fish should be watched and photographed while swimming free in natural

*[Continued opposite]*



## SEEN FROM BELOW THE WATER'S SURFACE: A PENGUIN "REVEALED."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. FRANCIS WARD.



PHOTOGRAPHED FROM BELOW: A PENGUIN ON THE SURFACE OF THE WATER.



SHOWING THE WINGS LOWERED FOR SWIMMING: A PENGUIN ON THE SURFACE.



SWIMMING TOWARDS THE OBSERVER: A PENGUIN UNDER WATER.



SWIMMING AWAY FROM THE OBSERVER: A PENGUIN UNDER WATER.



SWIMMING UNDER WATER: A PENGUIN "SNAPPED" BENEATH THE SURFACE.



WITH A FISH THAT IT HAS CAUGHT: A PENGUIN UNDER WATER.



PHOTOGRAPHED BELOW THE WATER: A PENGUIN BENEATH THE SURFACE.

*Continued.*

environments, and illuminated as in nature. For this purpose, I have constructed a special pond, and fish turned into it in a few days are quite as much at home as in the waters they came from. . . . In one wall of the pond is a large open space, which communicates with an observation-chamber, and between this chamber



PHOTOGRAPHED BELOW THE WATER: A PENGUIN BENEATH THE SURFACE.

and the water in the pond is a sheet of plate-glass. Concealed in the chamber, the observer can watch the fish as they appear to each other in the water. . . . In addition, an instantaneous photograph can be taken of moving fish under three feet of water."



## WHEN THE MARTIAL INSTINCTS ARE AROUSED: WARRIOR-BIRDS MEETING IN THE LISTS.

DRAWN BY G. E. LODGE.



AFTER FLUTTERING UPWARDS LIKE LARKS AND SCREECHING LIKE CATS: BLACK-COCKS FIGHTING IN THE SPRING TIME.

"The first signs of spring awake the martial instincts of the black-cock. By Nature, he is a warrior. . . . At intervals . . . the black-cocks, particularly if a gray hen has been observed near the battle-ground, set up a loud screeching noise not unlike cats fighting at night. In April, when the gray hens begin to come regularly to the lists, there to be fought for and appropriated, the black-cock who first observes a possible spouse approaching throws himself up in the air

and flutters perpendicularly like a lark to a height of twenty or thirty feet. His example is immediately followed by all the other black-cocks, who, each and all, endeavour to screech the loudest to attract her attention. Black-cocks fight long and savagely, often till one or other of the combatants is disabled, though, as with our species, there is a good deal of talk before they begin." We quote "The Encyclopaedia of Sport."